RST LATIN VERSE BOOK

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A FIRST LATIN VERSE BOOK

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BY

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PREFACE

The First Part of this book was written fifteen months ago for use in St. Paul's School, at the request of the High Master, who gave the writer some general suggestions as to the way in which he wished the book constructed. The Second Part is new. Many teachers must have found that the recognised books of elementary exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse do not contain a sufficient number of quite easy exercises. A boy begins to do whole lines before he has learned to see at a glance when a vowel is long or short by position, and before he has acquired any skill in putting the words together. His difficulties are increased by the fact that the Vocabulary gives him several Latin equivalents for each English word. He writes down from ten to fifteen words, and then tries to select those which are suitable: but the matter is too complicated for his unpractised brain, and, after wasting a good deal of time, he produces what a puzzled head may be expected to produce. Not only is very little learned in a large number of hours, but with many boys the sense of confusion produced by the multiplicity of details engenders a habit of blundering. On the other hand, it is possible to introduce the pupil gradually into the subject, and, with the help of notes to the text, to maintain the simplicity of the Vocabulary so that a boy never has to deal with a confusingly large number of words: and then Latin Verse writing may afford a valuable opportunity for the acquisition of scholarly habits. Few of us are born scholars, and most boys fail to appreciate the importance of inflexions

till their attention is forced to them. In Latin Prose sentences they write *amant* or *amantur* without distinction. The sentence looks equally well with either, and they pass on to the next without any consciousness of blundering. But verse writing compels attention to terminations: for, if a mistake is made, the verse "won't come out." The consequence is that a boy soon learns to pay more attention to details: in a word, he acquires accuracy, and this quality soon shows itself in his other work, and remains, we may hope, a possession for ever.

So much may be said in justification of the existence of a new Verse Book. It remains to describe its contents. After the first three exercises come six exercises containing half lines; in the three following exercises the same half lines are put together in whole lines. Thus the whole lines are easier, and the half lines do not remain meaningless. Part I. ends with a series of couplets. Part II. consists of twenty-eight pages, each containing continuous passages of ten or twenty lines. The passages are drawn from the Latin poets; but, as no poet offers continuous passages suitable for the beginner, it has been necessary to make some changes in them, and sometimes to add a line or two to complete the sense. It is hoped that, as the passages which commonly occur in school books have been avoided, no inconvenience will arise from the fact that the Latin version is in existence. On the other hand, it is a great advantage that the beginner should from the first become familiar not only with correct verse but also with real and interesting poetry. A boy who has worked through these exercises several times will have a store of Latin poetry in his head which may be the foundation of a sense of the difference between what is good and bad in literature.

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PART I

Introduction

1 2 3 4 5 6
Dīffŭgĭ/ūnt hōst/ēs, ĭnhŏn/ēstăquĕ / vūlnĕră / tērgō

1 2 ½ 1 2 ½
Āccĭpĭ/ūnt : Tūsc/ō || sānguĭnĕ/tērră rŭb/ĕt.

(The enemy fly in all directions, and receive dishonourable wounds in the back: the ground is red with Tuscan blood.)

The above lines form an elegiac couplet. The first, or longer, line is called the Hexameter, because it consists of six divisions or feet (*ἕξ*, *μέτρον*); the second, or shorter, is called the Pentameter, because it has five feet (*πέντε*, *μέτρον*). You will see that each foot is either a dactyl, that is to say, three syllables, the first of which is long and the other two short (– ⌣ ⌣); or a spondee, that is, two long syllables (– –). In order to write Latin verses you must know the quantity of each syllable of every word which you employ: the following rules will assist you in finding out the quantities.

1. **A vowel before another vowel in the same word is short**: as, *fugĭunt*, *accipĭunt*. Exceptions to the rule (chiefly Greek proper names) have the quantity marked in the Vocabulary.

2. **A vowel before two consonants is long**; *x* and *z* are double consonants: as, *hŏstes*, *vūlnera*, *rēx*, *nēc fugit*; *nĕc*, though short by nature, is lengthened by the *f* following *c*.

Exceptions.—(*a*) A short vowel coming before *br*, *cr*, *pr*, *tr*, in the same word is doubtful, that is, either long or short: thus, *păter* has short *a*, therefore *pātris* has *a* doubtful; on the other hand, the long *a* of *māter* cannot be shortened in *mātris*.

(*b*) A short vowel ending a word remains short before two consonants beginning the next word: as, *illĕ premebat*, *thuraquĕ blanda.* But a word ending in a short vowel must not be followed by a word beginning with two consonants, if one of these consonants is *s*. Thus, *illĕ stetit*, *femină spernit* cannot occur in Latin verse.

Note.—H is not a consonant, and may be entirely disregarded. Thus, *ĭnhònesta* has short *i*.

3. **All diphthongs and contracted syllables are long**; as, *quāē*, *Phōēbus*, *āūgere*; *audīssem*, the contracted form of *audivissem.*

These three rules will enable you to determine the quantity of many syllables: thus, in *diffugiunt*, you can tell the quantity of the first and last syllables by rule 2, and of the third syllable by rule 1. But no rule can be given by which you can tell that the *u* of *fŭgio* is short. When a vowel is long or short by nature, its quantity is marked in the Vocabulary; but when it is long or short by position (according to the first two rules given above) it is not marked. On the page before the Vocabulary you will find some rules which will help you in determining the quantity of a final syllable. If these rules leave you in doubt you must consult the Primer.

4. **Elision.**—When a word ending in a vowel or *m* is followed in the same verse by a word beginning with a

vowel, the last syllable of the first word is pronounced so lightly that it does not count in the scanning of the verse. Thus, *aūr(a) ădĭt*, *tēmpl(um) ădĭt*, must be counted as three, not four, syllables each. The *a* of *aura* and the *um* of *templum* are said to be "elided," or "cut off." But in doing the exercises in Part I. you must not elide any syllables: you must therefore never put a word ending in a vowel or *m* before a word beginning with a vowel. Remember that *h* is to be disregarded: thus, *tēmpl(um) hăbĕt.*

5. A dactyl makes a better beginning to a verse than a spondee. Do not begin with a spondee which consists of one word: thus, when translating "over the waves of the sea" so as to make the first part of a verse, do not write *Pōntī / pēr flūct/ūs*, but *Pēr pōnt/i flūct/us*, or (best of all) *Pēr pĕlăg/ī flūct/ūs.*

6. Note the use of such forms as *periēre* for *periērunt*; of *fŏrem* for *essem*. "He was" may be translated by *fuit* or *erat*. "You" is either singular or plural. Words in brackets are not to be translated. Words connected by hyphens are to be translated by one Latin word; but, whether hyphened or not, "of a king" can only be translated by one Latin word, and "he was flying" is not *erat fugiens*, but *fugiebat*.

EXERCISE 1.

– ⏓ trīstēs āmnĭs

1. A maiden. 2. A prince. 3. Ships. 4. The Consul. 5. Cities. 6. Of a city. 7. A mother. 8. He-said. 9. Of a kingdom. 10. The sea. 11. She-was-weeping. 12. Leaves. 13. A poet. 14. I-saw. 15. I-see. 16. A meadow. 17. You-will-go. 18. I-remained. 19. He-will-lead. 20. She-runs. 21. You-mourn. 22. Flowers. 23. Fields. 24. Why do-you-weep? 25. He-reigns. 26. She-is not. 27. Lo! night. 28. A song. 29. Plains. 30. At-Rome. 31. I-made. 32. Shores.

EXERCISE 2.

– ⏑ ⏑ Mīlĭtĭs Dūx ĕrăt

1. All-things. 2. Songs. 3. Of a maiden. 4. To-mothers. 5. We-made. 6. You-say. 7. That he-may weep. 8. A man returns. 9. A sacred spring. 10. Shores. 11. A messenger. 12. He-had-seen. 13. He sees. 14. We-see. 15. This way. 16. If you-can. 17. Lay-ye-aside. 18. And words. 19. He loves. 20. He-loves. 21. Who denies? 22. The sun shines. 23. With-strength. 24. He-had-led. 25. A useful-thing. 26. Nor is-he-wont. 27. The hope of the father. 28. He orders. 29. What god? 30. It-is madness. 31. Seek thou. 32. Seek-ye. 33. The boy goes. 34. Through the grove. 35. What does-he-ask. 36. You have (*say*, There-is to-thee). 37. The land gives. 38. If you-do (it). 39. Who comes? 40. She perishes.

EXERCISE 3.

– ◡ ◡ | – ⏓

Cāūsă dŏl/ōrĭs
Fōrtĭs ĭn / ārmĭs
Vīncĭtĭs / hōstēs

Read Introduction, 4.

1. The son wanders.
2. Ye-see the waves.
3. The songs of the poet.
4. He-soothed (their) breasts.
5. He-says such-things.
6. She fears arms.
7. He-praises a friend.
8. A dead maiden.
9. Worthy of honour.
10. Signs of danger.
11. He prays.
12. He-was-building.
13. We-seek the enemy.
14. He-fled over the crags.
15. If the boy hears.
16. She-wanders alone.
17. What is the hero doing?
18. Temples are sacred.
19. He-bit with his tooth.
20. The Attic land.
21. The daughter remained.
22. Dear (*fem.*) to-the-parent.
23. He-leads to the city.
24. He-sees in the fields.
25. Weapons were shining.
26. He-read songs.
27. The anger of the Consul.
28. Buried bones.
29. The waves of the sea.
30. Thus he-flies-from the enemy.

31. The arms of the soldier.
32. She-was-mourning with-her-voice.
33. He denied.
34. Fire in the city.
35. Rome was falling.
36. Then it-delights to go.
37. What boy is wandering?
38. And the cause of war.
39. My-friend was weeping.
40. A drop was falling.
41. He-prepared arms.
42. Bare breasts.
43. He-possesses fields.
44. A beautiful bird.
45. You-cannot go.
46. He-came to the city.
47. To-conquer citizens.
48. Both fight.
49. They-are the arms of the general.
50. Nor does-he-see the river.
51. He-seeks the bodies.
52. The shade of a tree.
53. These three words.
54. Cautious he-was-entering.
55. Weapons of men.
56. They-praise brave (deeds).
57. Go-ye to-Corinth.
58. He-was-ordering many-things.
59. The sister hears these-things.
60. He-runs into the fields.
61. The rewards of war.
62. The shepherd used-to-plough.
63. She will follow.
64. Weep, girls.
65. He will die.
66. Temples meet-to-be-seen.

EXERCISE 4.

The Second Part of a Hexameter: The Shorter Half.

4	5	6
◡ ◡ / –	– ◡ ◡	– ◡ / –

trīst/īssĭmă / vēnĭt
dūx / ārmă păr/āvĭt
nĕquĕ / vīdĭmŭs / ūrbēm

For the scansion of the entire Hexameter, see Ex. 11.

The last word of the verse must consist of two or of three syllables. But two words of two syllables must not come last: for instance sōl/ŭs pŭĕr / ībăt will not do.

1. very-glad (*fem.*) at-her-deed.
2. And the madness (*acc.*) of the people.
3. I-will-prepare gifts for-thee.
4. and he-sees (his meadows) deserted.
5. that-man seeks Corinth.
6. (a man) about-to-perish in the waves.
7. when he-had-given the signals.
8. drive-out the-king.
9. he-comes-out wiser.
10. he-goes gladly to the fields.
11. the-girls were-silent.
12. they-were-preparing their weapons.
13. (a man) about-to-return to the enemy.
14. nor will (their) fame remain
15. they-run to the shore (*pl.*)
16. whom (she) always loved.
17. the hero is dead.
18. which he-bade-us seek.
19. the wife returns to the city.
20. and he-denied (him) companions.
21. she remained[1] alone.
22. what (is) the cause of fear?

[1] Impf.

23. "father," says-he, "I-am-carried-off."
24. strength in the body.
25. over the waves of the sea.
26. his-friend conceals-him well.
27. she-thought (him) to have perished.
28. thus he-prays with-his-voice.
29. the river carries-us to the sea.
30. they-have-fled to-Corinth.
31. "we-will-go together," said-he.
32. and the anger (*acc.*) of the gods.
33. the fates have given to-me.
34. they-are-led to the river.
35. and the darkness yields.
36. the parents mourned.
37. the sick boy (gave) to-his-friend.
38. he flies-from those-following-him.
39. and he-made songs.
40. and gladly shall-I-return.
41. he-sees the girl go (*inf.*)
42. he-shows his wounds.
43. about-to-see (*masc.*) the-loved-one.

EXERCISE 5.

The First Part of a Hexameter: The Shorter Half.

1	2	3
– ⏑ ⏑	– ⏑ ⏑	⏑
– –	– –	–

Āt mĭhĭ / jām pŭĕr/ō
Rōmă fŭ/īt quōn/dām
Pēr cām/pūm dūx/ĭt

See Introduction, 5.

If the last syllable of the half is short, it must end in a consonant, so that it may be lengthened by a second consonant at the beginning of the next word when the verse is complete.

1. And now mid-day.
2. The courageous-man cries-aloud.

3. Vergĭlius, the poet.
4. I have a little home.
5. While the horsemen seek.
6. The soldiers having-been-seen [1].
7. He seeks the boy.
8. The old-man remained in the city.
9. The home (is) pleasant to-the-goddess.
10. She cries-aloud to-me.
11. Do (you) not (*nonne*) see, O-Caesar?
12. Then the maiden sits.
13. The little daughter of the old-man.
14. She looks-back-on her-father.
15. (Show me) my-daughter Persephone.
16. Neither (was) the body strong.
17. O-happy companions.
18. Thou comest pleasant (*fem.*) to-me.
19. Over crags, through woods.
20. The sun shines in the heaven.
21. Which-thing as-soon-as he-saw.
22. Night falls meanwhile.
23. Dark [2] night comes.
24. The boy said many-things.
25. O-fortunate father.
26. The soldier enters the gate.
27. Why am-I-to-relate (*pr. subj.*) such-things?
28. The timid man remains-behind.
29. The messenger arrived.
30. He lies dead.
31. (He) whom you-think to-have-conquered.
32. O brave young man.
33. The horsemen fled.
34. Through the Roman fields.
35. Lay-aside tears now.
36. (He) who has made songs.
37. And now the day was-at-hand.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] *tĕnĕbrōsus.*

38. Say now, O-citizens.
39. He-kept-saying (*impf.*) such-things.
40. The consul will be victorious.
41. What soldier feared ?
42. Under a green tree.
43. Dost (thou) not (*nonne*) desire, O-son ?
44. She collects flowers.
45. He deserved praise (*pl.*)
46. He-will-finish the war.
47. Let others relate these-things.
48. The work of poets lives.

EXERCISE 6.

Pentameters: First Half.

```
– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | –
  – –  |   – –  |
```

Vēnĕrăt / ād tēmp/lūm
dūcĭt ăd / ārvă pătr/ēm
ēxpēll/ītquĕ dŏm/ō

See Introduction, 5.

The last syllable of the half may be short if it ends in a consonant: it will be lengthened by another consonant beginning the second half.

A monosyllable must not come last ; but two monosyllables may.

1. He-left his-country.
2. This-man collects books.
3. The beautiful mother comes.
4. He seeks the boy.
5. The hero is dead.
6. Why was the mother weeping ?
7. That big dog.
8. He-has a great name.
9. These-things remain to-us.

10. A time of-friendship.
11. The man grieves in-his-breast.
12. That he-may-carry-off the boy.
13. Thou (being) leader[1], I-shall-be victorious.
14. Let-him-be-condemned to-death.
15. He-is the brother of-the-judge.
16. And her-angry father.
17. Why do-I-write songs?
18. Sad-things for-maidens.
19. I-deceived the boy.
20. She-had-come to the gates.
21. He-was-wandering alone.
22. Nor (is there) delay; he-hastens.
23. Thus he-comes to the harbours.
24. He endures the sun.
25. What dost-thou in the woods?
26. The boy is in the cradle.
27. What are-you-doing, boys?
28. She deserts her-brothers.
29. The prince had-ordered this.
30. "Persephone," they-shout.
31. A cautious-man holds the bridle.
32. And sad they-fly.
33. He (was) bigger than-the-boy.
34. These companions I-mourn-for.
35. Seek my-mother, O-father.
36. As-soon-as she-saw her.
37. He-follows-him through the woods.
38. It-is a dreadful deed.
39. Ah! how-much better (were it).
40. A wise-man says this.
41. And he-raises himself from-the-stone.
42. Then he-gives books to-me.
43. He-gives warm milk to-me.
44. The mother had said this.

[1] Ablative absolute.

45. Wife to-the-brother of-Jupiter.
46. In the face of-his-mother.
47. And she-answered nothing.
48. A soldier of the king comes.
49. The leaves grow-pale.
50. And things-pleasant to-soldiers.
51. A shepherd comes to-the-boys (*acc.*)
52. Then he prepares to-speak.
53. The husband is dead.
54. But the boy is foolish.
55. The old-man (is) worthy of-praise.
56. And after five days.
57. But the father shouts-out.
58. The sad fate (*pl.*) of-the-old-man.
59. (He bids) me to-seek my-brother.
60. The shepherd had endured.
61. Where are now the verses?
62. The girl remains alone.
63. Now he-returns to the boys.
64. (As) a-young-man I-bore many-things.
65. The song was sweet.
66. Thou (art) a rest from-care (*gen.*)
67. The sun was in the heaven.
68. "Hither, companions," said-she.
69. The general comes to the plain.
70. They-fight for their-country.
71. Black night holds the sky.
72. Now (there is) hope in the boy.
73. "What dost-thou?" she-cries-out.
74. The soldier sowed the fields.
75. The half of the care.
76. And "gentle Zephyrs."
77. I-can not live.
78. Neither the land is-open to-me.
79. Grant pardon to-the-young-man.
80. If the Gauls return.

81. And the old-man cries-out.
82. If you-write songs.
83. Lo, the queen comes.
84. He will show the way.
85. I-restrain not my-tears.
86. The earth covers his-bones.
87. Our-home is not safe.
88. To behold her-husband.
89. Thus the god sang.
90. The fame of the great leader.

EXERCISE 7.

PENTAMETERS: SECOND HALF.

– ◡ ◡ | – ◡ ◡ | ⏓

Illĕ pĕr / ārvă fŭg/ĭt
Tū quŏquĕ / lāetŭs ĕ/rās
Rēgnă fŭ/ērĕ pătr/ĭs

The last word must be a dissyllable.

1. and he-deserted his-home.
2. that-man loves dogs.
3. the beautiful girl comes.
4. nor is-he-able to find-him.
5. the Attic land mourns.
6. her-son was sick.
7. he-has-bitten the bridle of the horse.
8. which fame is-wont to give.
9. the-meadows were our-father's.
10. the fates gave to-me.
11. such-things he-speaks with-his-voice.
12. the old-man leads-him to the fields.
13. thou (art) to-me the only safety.
14. (this) was the one cry [1] of the leaders.

[1] *vox*, f.

15. Cŏrinna was his-wife.
16. the girl asks with-her-voice.
17. with-song I-make-lighter my-fate (*pl.*)
18. sad words for-me.
19. and I-deceive the old-man.
20. she, her-husband accompanying-her[1].
21. a god (was wandering) through his meadows.
22. when his-father bids-him go.
23. he-sees the ship go-away[2].
24. nor fears-he to go his-way.
25. what (dost thou), sad (maiden), mourn to-thyself?
26. and his-sister watches-over-him.
27. the temples of-God are sacred.
28. unaccompanied she-flies.
29. he undertook the work.
30. dost-thou-not (*nonnĕ*) fear the-dangers?
31. the horses scarcely endure-it.
32. men (fly) over the highest crags.
33. but she was smaller.
34. whom the gods have snatched-away?
35. it-delights not to-be-without-her[3].
36. "daughter," said-she, "go-away."
37. he-seeks-him through the whole grove.
38. (our) home (is) not to-be-approached[4].
39. not to-have-learnt the crime.
40. a fool thinks-it senseless.
41. and he-follows-up the old-man.
42. and he-says "read the work."
43. and he-bids me farewell.
44. but the father denies that-it-is (so).
45. she-holds very-great kingdoms.
46. there-were signs of grief.
47. she-was dumb with-grief.
48. and he-bids me perish.
49. which the newly-come winter has hurt.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] Inf. [3] Pf. inf. [4] Gerundive.

50. the gifts of the general were (pleasant).
51. he-shows the way to the fields.
52. the sad girl fears.
53. a daughter and a boy remain.
54. he-thinks (that), which he-fears, to be (true).
55. his former deeds shine.
56. the work will be finished.
57. "return, thy-mother ordering-it[1]."
58. they-bid me also weep.
59. the anger of the prince bids.
60. to-do-without a part of-his-food.
61. I-myself[2] gave-them to-the-fires.
62. she-mourns because they-have-perished.
63. and builds a home.
64. (things) not lighter than-exile.
65. thanks, Muse, to-thee.
66. thou comest (as) a medicine.
67. the ground was shining with-flowers (*sing.*)
68. "fill your-bosoms with-flowers" (*sing.*)
69. he-sees the signs which-have-been-found[3].
70. both brothers perish.
71. the dogs have-been-hushed.
72. there-was no (hope) of safety.
73. she-snatches the body from the fire.
74. he-will-get rewards from-the-ground.
75. the boy ought to have (it).
76. "and come, thou-breeze," said-he.
77. grant to-me to-be-able to-die.
78. nor is the wave open to-my-flight.
79. O-lofty Jupiter, I-pray.
80. arms remain to-be-prepared[4].
81. love (is) to-be-avoided[4].
82. quiet (is) often to-be-sought[4].
83. meet-to-be-seen[5] by-thee (*dat.*)

[1] Abl. abs. [2] *Ipse.* [3] Pf. ptcple.
[4] Gerundive. [5] *Conspicienda.*

84. let-it-be thy care to follow.
85. and the god himself [1] mourns.
86. the waves have (his) name.
87. the sea will be safer.
88. (she) is not able to go home.
89. he-soothed the waters with-song.
90. it-remains for [2] all time.

EXERCISE 8.

The First Part of a Hexameter: The Longer Half.

1	2	3	4
– ⏑ ⏑	– ⏑ ⏑	– ⏑ ⏑	⏑
– –	– –	– –	–

Mātĕr ăd/īrĕ jŭb/ēt pŭĕr/ūm
Cāesăr ĭn/īt Rōm/āe pōr/tās

See Introduction, 5.

If the last syllable of the half is short it must end in a consonant.

1. Lo! the mother returns from-the-wood.
2. Why am-I-to-relate (*subj.*) both (*-que*) the crime of-my-companions.
3. If you-help (*subj.*) me, soldier.
4. The shepherd returns to his meadows.
5. This-man lies timid in the woods.
6. The sailor pulls-down his-ship.
7. They-used-to-go bravely into battle (*pl.*)
8. Citizens, he-seeks riches.
9. The young-man enters the gate gladly.
10. The boy's labour is finished.
11. While the poet sang songs.
12. And now the day of battle was-at-hand.

[1] *Ipse*. [2] For, *in*, with acc.

13. He bids the boys farewell.
14. The songs of the man have thus perished.
15. (His) companions have deserted the old-man.
16. Gladly she-sees the boy return (*inf.*)
17. Shed tears now, citizens.
18. There-is a place in (*sub*) a shady valley.
19. The husband crosses the ocean.
20. The consul bade the man go-away.
21. The judge returned to his-companions.
22. Who are flying timid through the fields?
23. They-seize the wretched boy.
24. The pallor goes-away and suddenly they-see.
25. The wind carries the swift ships.
26. They-cannot find the old-man.
27. The maiden was dumb with-grief.
28. Grant pardon to-the-son of the king.
29. We-look-back-on the shores of-our-country.
30. What boys have seized the dog?
31. If my-brother has perished, I-perish.
32. He endures both (*-que*) the threats of the king.
33. And thee, mother, (I have) as companion of (my) exile.
34. The horsemen come out-of the wood.
35. A bird comes, the messenger of light.
36. Before her-day the maiden perished.
37. And he-had-given half of-his-food.
38. The horsemen hurry through the waves.
39. The judge sought ease.
40. And thou, Cŏrinna, farewell: I-will-conquer.
41. The young-man (goes) through the shady grove.
42. Such-things the old-man begs with-his-voice.
43. The young-man comes gladly to-Rome.

EXERCISE 9.

The Second Part of a Hexameter: The Longer Half.

3 | 4 | 5 | 6

⏑ ⏑ / – | – ⏑ ⏑ / – – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – – / ⏑

mūlt/ōs fŭĭt / īllĕ pĕr/ānnōs
cĕcĭn / ērūnt / cārmĭnă / mūltī

See Rule to Ex. 4.

1. it-had-contracted the little shadows.
2. "shall we endure these-things unavenged?"
3. he-made most-beautiful songs.
4. (my) better years having-been-passed [1].
5. he lies upon (*per*) the green grass (*pl.*)
6. he-left (his) companions in the valley.
7. having-followed by-sea and land.
8. and he-passed his-life in (*per*) ease.
9. she possesses many cities.
10. "I-perish, dearest mother."
11. (He sees) the Gauls congregated in the valley.
12. most-sad (*fem.*) on-a-lofty rock.
13. she-was-driving-back the she-goats from-the-cliff.
14. about-to-enter (*fem.*) the little homestead.
15. show-her (*pl.*) to-her-wretched parent.
16. nor was the mind fit for-labour.
17. and buried (*pl.*) *in-good-time* [2].
18. for thou dost afford consolation.
19. thou leadest us down to the sea.
20. and the shepherd reclines under a tree.
21. he-said, "Companions, approach."
22. it-covers all-things round with-darkness.
23. and the silence (*pl.*) of quiet sleep.
24. but the general did not think-them true-things.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] *tempestīvē.*

25. you-will-return while[1] (your) son reigns.
26. he-sees all-things full of grief.
27. why (is) a sad war to-be-sung?
28. the brave run to the battles.
29. he-said that the king had not conquered.
30. the tears of a loving-one will be shed.
31. his-parents relate that-he-has-perished.
32. you-go while[1] (your) generals praise.
33. they-feared the dangers of battle.
34. the goddess wanders with-bare foot.
35. you-mourn-for a living friend.
36. he-is worthy of great honour.
37. on-which (day) he-bade me depart.
38. what foe has deceived (*subj.*) me.
39. and (he) was not[2] able to persuade (us).
40. he-will-drive-out the Gauls from the fields.
41. the struggles of doubtful battle.
42. our-friend sleeps careless.
43. to stretch thy limbs in (*sub*) the shade.
44. and she-plays in (*sub*) the shade of a tree.
45. he fled-from no dangers.
46. and he-will-return victorious to the city.
47. to-us (they) do not seem true-things.
48. the fame of the Trojan labour.

EXERCISE 10.

Entire Pentameters.

– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ‖ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | –
– – | – – |

These verses have already been given in separate halves in Exercises 6 and 7. The numbers correspond. See the Rules given with these Exercises.

1. He-left his-country and deserted his-home.
2. This-man collects books, that-man loves dogs.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] And . . . not, *nĕquĕ*.

3. The beautiful mother comes, the beautiful girl comes.

4. He seeks the boy and is not[1] able to find (him).

5. The hero is dead : the Attic land mourns.

6. Why was the mother weeping? Her-son was sick.

7. That big dog has-bitten the bridle of the horse.

8. He-has the great name which fame is-wont to give.

9. These-things remain to-us: the-meadows were our-father's.

10. The fates gave me a time of friendship.

11. The man grieves in-his-breast: such-things he-speaks with-his-voice.

12. The old-man leads the boy to the fields that he-may-carry-him-off.

13. Thou[2] (being) leader I-shall-be victorious: thou (art) to-me the only safety.

14. "Let-him-be-condemned to-death," was the one cry[3] of the leaders.

15. He is the brother of-the-judge: Cŏrinna was his-wife.

16. And the girl asks (her) angry father with-her-voice.

17. Why do-I-write songs? With-song I-make-lighter (my) fate (*pl.*)

18. Sad (words) for-maidens, sad words for-me.

19. I-deceived the boy, and I-deceive the old-man.

20. She had-come to the gates, (her) husband accompanying[2].

21. A god was wandering alone through his meadows.

22. Nor (is there) delay: he-hastens, when his-father bids-him go[4].

23. Thus he-comes to the harbours : he-sees the ship go-away[4].

24. He endures the sun, nor fears to go his-way.

25. What dost-thou in the woods? What dost-thou-mourn to-thyself, sad (maiden)?

26. The boy is in the cradle, and his-sister watches-over-him.

[1] And . . . not, *nĕc*. [2] Abl. abs. [3] *vox*. [4] Inf.

27. What are-you-doing, boys? The temples of-God are sacred.

28. She deserts her-brothers: unaccompanied she-flies.

29. The prince had-ordered this: he undertook the work.

30. "Persephone," they-cry, "dost-thou-not (*nonnè*) fear the-dangers?"

31. A cautious-man holds the bridle: the horses scarcely endure-it.

32. And the sad men fly over the highest crags.

33. He (was) bigger than-the-boy, but she was smaller.

34. I-mourn-for these companions, whom the gods have snatched-away.

35. Seek my-mother, O-father: it-delights not to-be-without-her[1].

36. As-soon-as she-saw her, she-said, "daughter, go-away."

37. He-follows-him through the wood: he-seeks-him through the whole grove.

38. It-is a dreadful deed: (our) home (is) not to-be-approached[2].

39. Ah! how-much better (were it) not to-have-learned the crime.

40. A wise-man says this; a fool thinks-it senseless.

41. And he-raises himself from-the-stone, and follows-up the old-man.

42. Then he-gives books to-me, and says "read the work."

43. He-gives warm milk to-me, and bids me farewell.

44. The mother had said this, but the father denies that-it-is (so).

45. Wife to-the-brother of-Jupiter, she-holds very-great kingdoms.

46. In the face of-his-mother there-were signs of grief.

47. And she-answered nothing: she-was dumb with-grief.

[1] Pf. inf. [2] Gerundive.

48. A soldier of the king comes, and bids me perish.

49. The leaves grow-pale which the newly-come winter has hurt.

50. And the gifts of the general were pleasant to-the-soldiers.

51. A shepherd comes to-the-boys (*acc.*); he-shows the way to the fields.

52. Then he prepares to-speak, the sad girl fears.

53. The husband is dead: a daughter and a boy remain.

54. But the boy is foolish: what he-fears he-thinks to be (true).

55. The old-man (is) worthy of-praise: (his) former deeds shine.

56. And the work will be finished after five days.

57. But the father shouts-out "return, thy-mother ordering-it [1]."

58. The sad fate (*pl.*) of-the-old-man bids me also weep.

59. The anger of the prince bids me seek my-brother.

60. The shepherd had endured to-do-without a part of (his) food.

61. Where are now the verses? I-myself [2] gave-them to-the-fires.

62. The girl remains alone: she-mourns because they-have-perished.

63. Now he-returns to the boys and builds a home.

64. (As) a-young-man, I-bore many-things not lighter than-exile.

65. The song was sweet: thanks, Muse, to-thee.

66. Thou (art) a rest from-care (*gen.*), thou comest (as) a medicine.

67. The sun was in the heaven: the ground was shining with-flowers (*sing.*)

68. "Hither, companions," said-she, "fill your-bosoms with-flowers" (*sing.*)

[1] Abl. abs. [2] *Ipse.*

69. The general comes to the plain: he-sees the signs which-have-been-found.

70. They-fight for their-country: both brothers perish.

71. Black night holds the sky: the dogs have-been-hushed.

72. Now there-was no hope of safety in the boy.

73. "What dost-thou?" she-shouts-out: she-snatches the body from the fire.

74. The soldier sowed the fields; he-will-get rewards from-the-ground.

75. The boy ought to have the half of the care.

76. And "gentle Zephyrs," says-he, "and breeze, do-thou-come."

77. I-can not live, grant to-me to-be-able to-die.

78. Neither the land is-open to-me, nor is the wave open to-my-flight.

79. Grant pardon to-the-young-man, lofty Jupiter, I-pray.

80. If the Gauls return, arms remain to-be-prepared [1].

81. And the old-man shouts-out, "Love (is) to-be-avoided [1]."

82. If you-write songs quiet (is) often to-be-sought [1].

83. Lo, the queen comes meet-to-be-seen [2] by-thee (*dat.*)

84. He will show the way, be-it (*subj.*) thy care to follow.

85. I-restrain not my-tears, and the god himself [3] mourns.

86. The earth covers his-bones: the waves have his-name.

87. Our-home is not safe, the sea will be safer.

88. (She is able) to behold her-husband, (she) is not able to go home.

89. Thus the god sang: he-soothed the waters with-song.

90. The fame of the great leader remains for [4] all time.

[1] Gerundive. [2] *Conspicienda.* [3] *Ipse.* [4] For, *in*, with acc.

EXERCISE 11.

Entire Hexameters.

These lines have been given in separate parts in Exercises 4 and 8.

See Rule to Ex. 4.

1	2	3	4	5	6
– ∪ ∪	– ∪ ∪	– ∪ ∪	– ∪ ∪		∪
– –	– –	– –	– –	– ∪ ∪	– –

The syllables which make up the third foot never belong to one word only, but to two or three words. That is to say, one word must end, and another begin in the course of the foot. For instance, in this line—

Tūm cĕcĭn/īt vāt/ēs pūl/chērrĭmă / fāctă vĭr/ōrūm,

vates comes to an end and pulcherrima begins in the third foot. Now read the line—

Tum cecin/it pul/cherrima / vates / facta vir/orum.

It sounds like prose: you cannot give it the swing of a verse. Yet the only fault is that the third foot is contained in one word pulcherrima. This break in the third foot is called the Caesura.

1. Lo! the mother returns from-the-wood very-glad at-her-deed.
2. Why am-I-to-relate (*subj.*) both the crime of (my) companions and the madness of the people.
3. If you-help (*subj.*) me, soldier, I-will-prepare gifts for-you.
4. The shepherd returns to his meadows and sees-them deserted.
5. This-man lies timid in the woods, that-man seeks Corinth.
6. The sailor pulls-down his-ship, about-to-perish in the waves.
7. They-used-to-go bravely into battle (*pl.*) when he-had-given the signals.

8. Citizens, (the king) seeks riches, drive-out the king.

9. Gladly the young-man enters the gate: he-comes-out wiser.

10. The labour of the boy is finished: he-goes gladly to the fields.

11. While the poet sang songs the girls were-silent.

12. And now the day of battle was-at-hand: they-were-preparing their weapons.

13. He, being-about-to-return to the enemy, bids the boys farewell.

14. The songs of the man have thus perished, nor will their-fame remain.

15. (His) companions have deserted the old-man; they-run to the shore (*pl.*)

16. Gladly she-sees the boy, whom (she) always loved, return (*inf.*)

17. Shed tears now, citizens: the hero is dead.

18. There-is a place in (*sub*) a shady valley which he-bade-us seek.

19. The husband crosses the ocean: the wife returns to the city.

20. The consul bade the man go-away and denied (him) companions.

21. The judge returned to his-companions: she remained [1] alone.

22. Who are flying timid through the fields? What (is) the cause of fear?

23. They-seize the wretched boy: "Father," says-he, "I-am-carried-off."

24. The pallor goes-away, and suddenly they-see strength in his-body.

25. The wind carries the swift ships over the waves of the sea.

26. They-cannot find the old-man: his-friend conceals-him well.

[1] Impf.

27. The maiden was dumb with-grief: she-thought he-had-perished.

28. "Grant pardon to-the-son of the king:" thus he-prays with-his-voice.

29. We-look-back-on the shores of-our-country: the river carries-us to the sea.

30. The boys who have seized the dog have-fled to-Corinth.

31. "If my-brother has perished, I-perish: we-will-go together," said-he.

32. He endures both the threats of the king and the anger of the gods.

33. And thee, mother, the fates have given to-me (as) companion of (my) exile.

34. The horsemen come out-of the wood: they-are-led to the river.

35. A bird, the messenger of light, comes, and the darkness yields.

36. Before her-day the maiden perished: her-parents mourned.

37. And the sick boy had-given half of-his-food to-his-friend.

38. The horsemen hurry through the waves: he flies-from (them) following.

39. The judge sought ease and made songs.

40. And thou, Cŏrinna, farewell: I-will-conquer and gladly return.

41. The young-man sees the girl go (*inf.*) through the shady grove.

42. Such-things the old-man begs with-his-voice: he-shows his wounds.

43. The young-man comes gladly to-Rome, about-to-see the-loved-one.

EXERCISE 12.

Entire Hexameters—(*Continued*).

These lines have been given in separate parts in Exercises 5 and 9.

1. And now mid-day had-contracted the little shadows.
2. The courageous-man cries-aloud, "Shall we endure these-things unavenged?"
3. Vergĭlius, the poet, made most-beautiful songs.
4. I have a little home, (my) better years having-been-passed[1].
5. While the horsemen seek, he lies upon (*per*) the green grass (*pl.*)
6. The soldiers having-been-seen[1], she-left (her) companions in the valley.
7. He seeks the boy, having-followed by-sea and land.
8. The old-man remained in the city and passed his-life in (*per*) ease.
9. The home (is) pleasant to-the-goddess: she possesses many cities.
10. She cries-aloud to-me, "I perish, dearest mother."
11. Do (you) not (*nonne*) see, Caesar, the Gauls congregated in the valley?
12. Then the maiden sits most-sad on-a-high rock.
13. The little daughter of the old-man was-driving-back the she-goats from-the-cliff.
14. She, being-about-to-enter the little homestead, looks-back-on her-father.
15. Show-ye my-daughter Persephone to-her-wretched parent.
16. Neither (was) the body strong, nor was the mind fit for-labour.
17. O-happy companions, and buried *in-good-time*[2].

[1] Abl. abs.: to pass, *pellĕre, pulsum.* [2] *tempestīvē.*

18. Thou comest pleasant (*fem.*) to-me, for thou dost afford consolation.

19. Over crags, through woods, thou leadest us down to the sea.

20. The sun shines in the heaven, and the shepherd reclines under a tree.

21. Which-thing as-soon-as he-saw, he-said, "Companions, approach."

22. Meanwhile the night falls: it-covers all-things round with-darkness.

23. Dark[1] night comes and the silence (*pl.*) of quiet sleep.

24. The boy said many-things, but the general did not think-them true.

25. O-fortunate father, you-will-return while[2] (your) son reigns.

26. The soldier enters the gate: he-sees all-things full of grief.

27. Why am-I-to-relate (*pres. subj.*) such-things? why (is) a sad war to-be-sung?

28. The timid man remains-behind, the brave run to the battles.

29. A messenger arrived: he-said that the king had not conquered.

30. He lies dead; the tears of a loving-one will be shed.

31. His-parents relate (that the man) whom you-think to-have-conquered has-perished.

32. O brave young-men, you-go while[2] (your) generals praise.

33. The horsemen fled: they-feared the dangers of battle.

34. The goddess wanders with-bare foot through the Roman fields.

35. Now lay-aside tears: you-mourn-for a living friend.

36. (He) who has made songs is worthy of great honour.

[1] *tĕnĕbrōsus.* [2] Abl. abs.

37. And now the day was-at-hand on-which he-bade me depart.

38. Say now, O-citizens, what foe has deceived (*subj.*) me.

39. He-kept-saying (*impf.*) such-things, but[1] (he) was not able to persuade (us).

40. The consul will be victorious: he-will-drive-out the Gauls from the fields.

41. What soldier feared the struggles of doubtful battle?

42. Under a green tree our-friend sleeps careless.

43. Dost (thou) not (*nonne*) desire, O-son, to stretch thy limbs in (*sub*) the shade?

44. She collects flowers and plays in (*sub*) the shade of a tree.

45. He deserved praise (*pl.*): he fled-from no dangers.

46. He-will-finish the war and return victorious to the city.

47. Let others relate these-things: to-us they-do not seem true.

48. The work of poets lives, the fame of the Trojan labour.

EXERCISE 13.

Alternate Hexameters and Pentameters.

1. The sailor about the winds, the ploughman about bulls tell-stories,
   The soldier counts-up (his) wounds, the shepherd (his) sheep.
2. Why (do I) unhappy complain? Depart, ugly cares:
   Father Lēnāēus hates sad words.
3. But neither Persephone (hears) Ceres, nor the daughter her-mother
   Hears, and alternately[2] both names perish.

[1] But . . . not, *nĕquĕ*. [2] *Alternis.*

4. And as-often-as I (called) thee, so-often the place itself[1] kept-calling;
The place itself[1] was wishing to bear aid to-wretched (me).
5. There-is near the purple hills of blooming Hy̆mettus
A sacred spring, and the ground (is) soft with-green turf.
6. He follows to the wood: he-leaves his-companions in the valley,
He-himself[1] unobserved bravely enters the grove with-silent foot.
7. There-were (*plpf.*) as-many[2] colours there[3] as nature has,
And the ground was shining painted with-various flowers (*sing.*)
8. And now my brother had passed ten years of life,
When he-perishes and I-begin to-be-without a part of-myself.[4]
9. Now one colour is-on the-world,[5] and with-darkness are-covered
All-things: now the watchful dogs have been hushed.
10. Both (girls) have now perished, nor does any hope remain to-the-parent,
One day has-carried-off (her) daughters from the wretched (mother).
11. And thrice she-stroked the-boy with-her-hand, three charms she-uttered,
Charms not to-be-spoken[6] in-mortal sound.
12. He indeed shall be mortal, but first (of all men) shall (he) plough
And sow, and get rewards from-the-cultivated ground.

[1] *Ipse.* [2] As-many, *tot*, as, *quot*: put "colours" in the relative clause. [3] There, *illic.* [4] *Mei.* [5] Is-on the world, *inest rebus.* [6] Gerundive.

13. The gods have-snatched-him-away, we-mourn-for a king and a father,
Nor do-we-endure that[1] such a man should-be-without praise.
14. The shouting and groaning of my companions rises
And sad hands strike bare breasts.
15. And although our age (*pl.*) has borne great bards
Fame has not been unkind to-my genius.
16. Of its own accord the song used-to-come into fitting measures
And what I-tried to say was verse.
My-father often said "Why do-you-try a useless pursuit?
Maeŏnĭdes himself left no wealth."
17. To-me (when) almost a boy a wife neither worthy nor useful
Was given, who was (my) wife a very-short[2] time.
18. When the most-sad picture of that night occurs (to me)
Which was to-me the last time (of sojourn) in the city;
When I-recall the night, on-which I-left so-many-things dear to-me,
Even now a drop glides from my eyes.
19. One day had sent all the Făbii to war.
One day destroyed those-sent to war.
20. Thus brave-men perish, but not unavenged they-die;
The name of a courageous (man) remains for[3] all time.
21. Pēnĕlŏpē was able alone through *twice ten*[4] years
To live, a woman worthy of *so many*[5] suitors.
22. That old piety, about-to-die in-the-age[6] about-to-be
Was (alive) *when-Sāturnus held*[7] his rustic kingdoms.
23. Cruel love has-taught (us) to try great labours;
Cruel love has-taught (us) to be able to bear blows.

[1] Acc. and inf. [2] *perbrĕvis.* [3] For, *in*, acc. [4] *bis dēnos.* [5] *tam multi.* [6] *aevum.* [7] abl. abs.

24. Lo, Aurōra returns; with the light warmth [1] returns;
The stars (together) with the moon have deserted the sky.
Arise, boy, from-bed; now put-on radiant clothing.
Is-it-not [2] shameful thus to recline slothful on-the-couch?
To-day thou art not ordered to renew the land with the ploughshare.
The festal day has come, nor will-there-be any labour.

25. The swift years go-by: use thy-life, boy:
A long night remains for thee, nor (is) the day about-to-return.

26. Mulcĭbĕr (was standing) against Troy, for [3] Troy Apollo was standing:
Venus (was) fair to the Teucri, Pallăs was unfair:
Sāturnia, more-friendly [4] to Turnus, hated Aeneas:
Yet he was safe by the protection of Venus:
Impetuous Neptūnus often sought cautious Ulixes;
Mĭnerva often snatched-him-away from-her uncle.

27. While [5] thou-shalt-be prosperous, thou-shalt-count many friends;
If times shall-be [6] cloudy, thou wilt be alone.

28. Hope nurtures farmers; hope entrusts to the ploughed furrows
Seeds, which the field may give back *at great interest* [7].
She (tries to catch) birds with-a-snare, she tries-to-catch [8] fish with a rod,
When the-bait [9] has first [10] hidden the slender hooks.
Hope, too, consoles (a man) bound with strong fetters [11]:
His-legs rattle [12] with-iron, but he sings amid his-work.

[1] *călŏr, -ōris:* use pl. [2] *nonnĕ.* [3] *prō.* [4] *prŏpior.*
[5] *dōnĕc.* [6] Fut. pf. [7] *magno foenŏre.* [8] *captāre.*
[9] *cĭbus.* [10] *antĕ.* [11] *compĕs, -ĕdis,* f.: use sing. [12] *sŏnāre.*

PART II

Hints

1. The hexameter must end in a word of two or of three syllables, but not in two dissyllables, nor in a trisyllable following a monosyllable. Thus, *hic petit undas*, *redeunt ad agrestes* are bad endings. Do not end in an adjective, unless it is emphatic.

2. The pentameter must invariably end in a dissyllable. The last word must not be an adjective or adverb, unless it be one of the pronominal adjectives, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*.

(*a*) Est may end the hexameter or pentameter, the preceding word having its last syllable elided.

3. Begin with a dactyl when possible.

(*a*) Do not begin with a spondee in one word unless you wish to throw great emphasis on that word: thus, *illi*, *illic* may be very effective in this position.

4. A pentameter should in general end with a long vowel, or with a consonant, but may occasionally end with a short vowel. A short *e* is much commoner than a short *a*: thus, *pede*, *grege*, *date* are not bad endings. In the hexameter the short vowel ending is commoner, but it should not be employed freely.

5. Make the ending of the hexameter first, and then work from the beginning. Be sure that more than one

word contributes to the making of the third foot; otherwise there will be no caesura.

6. Elision is only to be employed when a note is given to that effect.

7. Hyphens and brackets are not always given where you may judge for yourself whether one word or more should be written. Such words as *his*, *her*, *to*, *from*, *with* are not always to be translated.

8. Be careful that you do not write what is meaningless through changing the order of the words to suit the metre. Common sense will generally keep you right. A full stop, colon, or semicolon shows that a new sentence is beginning, which must be kept separate from what has gone before. Commas must, as a rule, be respected in a similar way.

(*a*) But a word, or group of words, which belongs in sense to both clauses of the sentence may be placed in either clause. Thus, "He orders my brothers to be banished, and me to be killed," may be translated,

Expelli fratres meque perire jubet.

For "jubet" applies to the second clause just as much as to the first. Pay particular attention to this point when you bring a word down to the pentameter.

(*b*) i. Words in a dependent clause must be kept together: the clause may be moved if it is moved bodily. A relative clause, for instance, often comes before its "antecedent" in Latin: as,

I killed the men whom I conquered.
Quos vici, eos occidi.

ii. Sometimes the relative clause attracts the "antecedent" from the principal clause: as,

I cannot find the books which you gave me.
Quos mihi dedisti libros invenire non possum.

(*c*) Words in the ablative absolute may be separated from one another:

> The Trojans fall when Hector dies.
> Hectore Trojani depereunte cadunt.

9. The beginner is often tempted to put *et* or *que* out of its place in order to make the verse scan. Do not forget that these words are connecting links, and that if they occur in wrong positions they will join words together which are not meant to be so joined.

(i.) There is very little difficulty when "and" connects one sentence with another: *et*, of course, stands first (in verse occasionally second), or *que* follows the first word. But notice that though the place of *et* or *que* is fixed, that of the remaining words in the sentence is variable. Take an example—

(He goes in sadly) and (sits silent).

"And" joins the first bracket to the second. Within their brackets the order of the words may be changed, but the place of *et* or *que* is fixed: you may therefore write—

<table>
<tr><td>Maestus init,
or Init maestus</td><td>} et {</td><td>tacitus sedet,
or sedet tacitus,</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>or, {</td><td>tacitusque sedet,
or sedetque tacitus.</td></tr>
</table>

But beware of writing such nonsense as—

Maestus initque sedet tacitus.

(ii.) The matter is a little more complicated when "and" is used to connect, not sentences, but words or groups of words in a sentence. An example will show you better than a general rule how far the order of the words is variable.

Young men and maidens assemble.

Juvenes must come somewhere in the sentence before *puellae: et* must come just before, or *que* just after *puellae;* but *conveniunt* may come anywhere. Now let the sentence run—

(Brave young men) and (timid maidens) assemble.

Keep the words in the first bracket distinct from those in the second; use *et* or *que* to connect the one with the other; and put "assemble," as it is common to both, wherever you like. Write either

Conveniunt fortes juvenes timidaeque puellae,

or,

Intrepidi coeunt juvenes timidaeque puellae,

but not

Intrepidi juvenes timidae coeuntque puellae,

for here the *que* does not perform its office as the connecting link of the two brackets; nor

Intrepidi coeunt timidae juvenesque puellae,

for here the two brackets are mixed, and *que* connects *juvenes* with *timidae.*

Spring.

Then do all-things bloom : then is a new period[1] of time :
And the snows perish, conquered by the warm[2] sun.
And the tree is clothed with leaves just formed ;
And the new bud bursts[3] from the teeming vine-shoot.
And the birds *make*[4] the warm air *sweet with harmonious-song*[4] ;
And[5] the herd plays in the meadows and leads-a-joyous-life[6].
Then (is) the sunlight[7] pleasant ; and the swallow unknown (before) goes-forth,
And fashions (her) *structure of-clay*[8] under a high beam.
Then the field undergoes cultivation[7], and is renewed with the plough :
Then the zephyrs (are) gentle, and a new life returns.

[1] *aetās*, f. [2] *tĕpens.* [3] *tŭmēre.* [4] *mulcēre concentibus.* [5] *et* may come second ; Hints, 9 (i). [6] *luxŭrĭāre.* [7] pl. [8] *lŭteum ŏpus.*

Arcadia.

Before Jupiter was born[1] the Arcadians[2] are reported to have owned the lands ;
And that race was earlier than-the-moon.
(*Their*) *life* (*was*) *like that of a wild beast*[3]; they were-without wine and weapons :
The bounteous land used to give crops of its own accord.
No bull used to pant under the crooked ploughshare,
No land was under the rule of (a man) cultivating-it.
(There) was still no use of the horse : each (man) used to carry himself :
The sheep used to go clothed as-to-her-body[4] (with) her wool.
Here where now is a city the unhewn wood was-green[5] :
Quiet oxen used to wander through lonely places.

[1] *antĕ gĕnĭtum Jŏvem.* [2] *Arcădĕs*, in pent.
[3] Say "life like a wild-beast." [4] Acc. [5] *vĭrēre.*

Time—I.

In-time the bull becomes patient of the plough *which-tills-the-land* [1],
And lends (his) neck *to-be-pressed* [2] by the curved yoke.
In-time the spirited horse obeys the slow [3] reins,
And receives the hard bit in-unresisting mouth.
In-time the anger of African [4] lions is curbed,
Nor does the savageness, which was (there) before, remain in-their-nature [5].
This (*i.e.* Time) wears-away [6] the tooth of the plough which-cleaves [7] the land,
This (wears away) hard flints, this rubs-away adamant.
This too gradually softens cruel anger [8],
This lessens sorrows, and makes-lighter sad hearts.

[1] *rūrĭcŏla,* substantive used as adj. [2] Gerundive.
[3] (*i.e.* which make him go slowly), *lentus.* [4] *Poenus.* [5] *ănĭmus.*
[6] *tĕnuāre,* to make fine (*tenuis*). [7] Pres. ptcple. [8] Pl.

II.

A long day has taught lions to obey man;
A long day has worn-away [1] the rocks with soft water:
A year ripens the grapes on the sunny hills;
A year carries the bright stars [2] *in fixed succession* [3].
But if thou-shalt-be slow, hope will trick (thee); life [4] goes-by
How quickly! the light flies not ever about-to-return.
How quickly the land loses its purple colours,
How quickly the white [5] poplar its beauteous leaves.
But thou, while *the prime of life* [6] blooms for thee,
Use (it): it [7] glides (by) with not slow step.

[1] *pĕrĕdĕre, -ēdi.* [2] *signum.* [3] *certā vĭcĕ;* see Hints, 4.
[4] *aetas.* [5] *albus.* [6] *aetas prīmi tempŏris.* [7] *illa.*

A Rustic Festival.

Whoever thou art approaching[1], mayst-thou-favour-us: we are purifying crops and fields:
The rite survives as handed-down from (our) old-fashioned ancestor.
Come, Bacchus, and[2] from thy horns let the sweet grape
Hang; and, Ceres, surround thy forehead with ears-of-corn.
On-the-sacred day[3] let the ground rest, let the ploughman rest,
And let heavy work cease, the ploughshare being-hung-up[4].
Undo the chains from-the-yokes; now to the well-stocked[5] stalls ought
The oxen to come with-brow crowned.
Let[6] all-things *do-honour*[6] to-the god: let not any (woman) dare
To put[7] a wool-working hand to-her-tasks.
Chaste-things please the gods: come-ye with pure raiment
And with-pure hands take the waters of the spring.
See-ye how the sacred lamb goes[8] to the flaming altars,
And a white-robed crowd (comes) after bound as-to-the-hair with olive.
Gods of our fathers[9], we are purifying the fields, we are purifying the countrymen;
Drive ye troubles from our boundary, I pray.
Neither[10] let the corn elude the harvest with deceitful stalks,
Nor[10] let the slow[11] lamb fear the swift wolves.
Then the sleek rustic trusting[12] in the well-stocked fields
Will pile[13] large logs on-the-blazing hearth.

[1] *quisquĭs ădēs.* [2] Hints, 9 (i). [3] *lux, lūcis.* [4] Abl. abs.
[5] In pent. [6] *sint ŏpĕrātă.* [7] *impŏsuisse.* [8] Subj.
[9] *Di pătrii.* [10] *neu.* [11] Comparative. [12] *confīsus*, abl.
[13] *ingĕrĕre*, dat. of "hearth."

A Proposal.

Not ill-born do I *desire the hand*[1] of one-nobly-born ;
Nor wilt (thou), believe me, be my wife to-thy dishonour[2].
Thou-shalt-see unnumbered cities and golden houses
And temples which thou-mayst-say are-worthy-of[3] their gods.
Thou-shalt-see Troy, and made-strong with-lofty towers
The walls, reared by the melody of Phoebus'[4] lyre.
What am-I-to-relate to thee about the crowd and number of the men ?
That land[5] scarcely maintains its people.
*O how-often wilt thou say, how poor is our Ăchaia !
Any[6] one home will have the wealth of a city.
Nor *will it be right*[7] for-me to scorn your Sparta.
*Blessed to me is the land in which thou wast born.
Lo ! my fleet is-at-hand, provided with arms and men.
Now shall the oar and the breeze make swift journeys.
Thou-shalt-go, a mighty queen, through the Dardanian[8] cities,
And the multitude will believe thee to-be[9] a new goddess.
Nor is (the wealth) of Ăsia smaller than the wealth[10] of your land :
She rich in-men, rich abounds in-horses.
Nor will Mĕnĕlāus, *Atreus' son*[11], have *more courage*[12]
Than Păris, or will-be to-be-preferred[13] in-arms.

[1] *conjŭgium optāre.* [2] *turpĭter.*
[3] *dĕcēre* (followed by acc.), depending on *dicas :* begin with the relative.
[4] *Phoebēus*, belonging to Phoebus. [5] *tellūs.* [6] *quaevīs.*
[7] *fās fuĕrit.* [8] *Dardănius.* [9] *ădesse.* [10] *cōpia.*
[11] *Atrīdes.* [12] *plūs ănĭmi.* [13] *anteferre*, gerundive.
* One elision in line 9, two in line 12 ; see Hints, 2 (*a*).

Contentment.

Now I-am *all but* [1] able to live content with-little,
Nor do the shouts of the city and the wealth please me :
But it-delights to escape the summer sun under the shade
Of a tree, by [2] streams of water going-by.
And yet [3] let (it) *not* [3] be-thought-shameful to have sometimes held a hoe
Or to-have-urged-on [4] the slow oxen with a goad,
Nor let-it-be-thought-shameful, companions, to have stroked a sick she-goat,
Nor to bring-back home a calf*, *the mother having forgotten* [5] (it).
But ye, both thieves and wolves, spare [6] (my) tiny herd :
(Your) booty is to-be-sought [7] from a big flock.
I do not want the riches of (my) fathers and the profits [8]
Which the stored up harvest brought to my old [9] ancestor.
A small crop [10] is enough : 'tis enough *if it is permitted* [6] to rest on-a-bed
And to refresh (one's) limbs on-the-accustomed couch.
How it-delights (while) reclining [11] to hear the fierce winds
And the blasts of the furious South-wind through the lonely places :
Or when wintry Auster has poured (down) his cold waters
Careless [11] *to sleep on* [12], *the shower helping* [5].
May this be my happy lot [13] : let (him) be truly [14] rich
Who can bear the fury of the sea and the roars of the wind.

[1] *mŏdŏ nōn.* [2] *ăd.* [3] *nec tămĕn.* [4] *incrĕpāre,- ui.*
[5] Abl. abs. [6] In pent. [7] Gerundive ; see also Hints, 4.
[8] *fructus, -ūs.* [9] *antīquus.* [10] *parva sĕgĕs.*
[11] Acc. agreeing with the subject of the inf. [12] *somnos sĕqui.*
[13] *Hoc mihi contingat.* [14] *jūrĕ :* add a word from next line.
* Elide the last syllable.

Cupid.

(Cupid) himself among the flocks and the silence [1] of the quiet country
Was born, the son of Venus, and among the sheep.
There (he) first *practised himself* [2] with-unskilled bow:
Ah me! what [3] skilled hands he has now.
Nor, as before, does he seek cattle: he-longs [4] to shoot [5] girls
And to subdue [5] bold men.
Ah, wretched (are they) whom this god *presses hard upon* [6], but he (is)
Happy, on-whom quiet love breathes [7] gently.
Holy (one), come to-our-festal feasts: but lay-aside (thy) arrows
And far, far hence hide (thy) blazing torches.
Sing ye the famous god, and call (him) for-the-herd,
Openly with-the-voice for-the-herd, unobserved let each call for-himself.
Or, too, each for-himself openly; for the sportive crowd
Grows noisy [8], and the curved flute (is noisy) with-Phrygian sound.
Now, boys, produce a jar of old Falernian (wine).
Let wine [1] mark [9] the day: undo the bands [10] from-the-pitcher.
Play: already Night yokes (her) horses, and [11]
The dusky stars follow their mother's chariot in a playful band.
And after comes silent, surrounded [12] by dark wings,
Sleep, and black dreams with unsure foot [13].

[1] Pl. [2] Hints, 3 (*a*); *se exercuit; se* is elided. [3] *quam.*
[4] In pent.
[5] Pf. inf.; shoot, *fīgĕre, fixi;* subdue, *perdŏmāre, -dŏmui.*
[6] *grăvĭtĕr urgēre,* acc. [7] *afflāre,* dat. [8] *obstrĕpĕre.*
[9] *cĕlĕbrāre.* [10] *vinclum.*
[11] Two words must be added from next line.
[12] *circumdătus.* [13] Hints, 4.

A Rich Man's Prayer.

What profits-it[1], Neaera, *to-have-filled*[2] the heaven with vows,
And to have given persuasive[3] incense[4] to the gods (together) with prayers[5]?
Not that I might go-forth from-the-threshold of a marble house,
Remarkable and conspicuous through my gorgeous[6] home;
Or that my bulls might renew many acres,
And the bounteous land might give great harvests;
*But that I-might-share[7] with thee the joys of a long life,
And (that) my old-age might fall on thy bosom.
For what *profit-brings*[1] a heavy weight of rich gold to-me?
And (what profits it) if a thousand oxen cleave the fertile fields?
Or what[8] profits[1] a home *resting*[9] on-Phrygian columns,
Or[10] on-your (columns), O-Taenărus, or[10] on-yours, O-Cărystus?
*And groves in (our) homes imitating sacred thickets,
And gilded beams, and a marble floor?
* *Or-what*[8] pleasure-brings[11] the shell which is picked (up) on the *Red Sea*[12] shore,
And wool dyed *with-Sidonian*[13] purple-dye?
And what *beside-this*[14] the people admires? In those (things)
*Is envy: the multitude loves most (things) falsely.
The minds and cares of men are not relieved by wealth,
For Fortūna rules the times by her (own) law.

[1] *prōdest.* [2] *implêsse*, contracted from *implevisse.*
[3] *blandus*; see Hints, 9 (i). [4] *thūs, -ūris*, n.: use pl.
[5] *prĕcem*, f. (no nom.) [6] *clārus.* [7] *sŏciāre.* [8] *quidvĕ.*
[9] *innixus.* [10] *sīve.* [11] *jŭvat*, ending pent.
[12] *Ery̆thraēus*, adj. [13] *Sīdŏnius.* [14] *praetĕrea.*
* There is one elision in this verse.

A Timid Man Complains.

Who was-it, who the first (of men) produced terrible swords ?
How savage and truly iron-hearted was he !
Then for the race of men slaughter, then battles *began-to-be*[1],
* Then a shorter way *to dreadful death*[2] was opened.
Yet he deserved praise[3]; to our (own) danger[3]
We turn, what he gave (us) against cruel wild-beasts.
This (is) the fault of rich gold ; nor were (there) wars
When a cup of-beechwood[4] used to stand[4] before the feast:
Citadels (were) not, (there) was not a soldier ; and[5]
The careless guardian[6] of the flock used to seek sleep among (his) quiet sheep.
(Oh if) for-me life *were in those times*[7], *and I had not known*[8] the multitude's sad
Arms, nor had heard[9] the trumpet with quivering heart.
Now I am drawn to the wars; and already, perchance, some[10] foe
* Is carrying weapons which-will-stick[11] in my breast.
But, *ancestral gods*[12], preserve (me); (ye), *even the same* (*gods*)[13], did nurture (me),
When, a tender (child), I ran-about[14] before your feet.
* Nor let-it-be-shameful (in your eyes) that-you have been made from an old-fashioned stump:
Thus did-you-live-in the dwelling[3] of my old ancestor.
Then men *kept faith*[15] better, when the *way-of-life*[16] (being) poor,
A wooden god used to stand in the tiny shrine.

[1] *nāta* (*sunt*), were born. [2] Genitive ; Hints, 2 (*a*). [3] Pl.
[4] of-beechwood, *fāgĭnus ;* stand, *adstāre*.
[5] Add two words from next line. [6] *dux*. [7] *tunc fŏret*.
[8] *nec nôssem* (for *novissem*). [9] *audîssem*. [10] *quĭs*.
[11] Say "about-to-stick." [12] *pătrii Lăres*.
[13] *et îdem* (for *iidem*). [14] *cursāre*. [15] *fĭdem tĕnēre*.
[16] *cultus, -ūs ;* abl. abs.
* There is one elision in this line.

The Timid One Continues.

This (god) had been appeased, whether any-one [1] had dedicated a grape (to him),
Or-if (any one) had-given garlands made-of-corn [2] with just hand;
And the lord of the meadow used himself to bring cakes * for-the-gods,
And after (him) his-companion, his little daughter, (carried) a pure (honey) comb.
But from-us, O-Lares, drive-away brazen weapons,
Then shall a white victim fall slain for-you.
This (victim) I-will-follow with [3] pure raiment, and *I-will-carry* [4] the baskets [5] *bound* [4] with-myrtle,
Myself also [6] bound as-to-the-head with-myrtle.
Thus may I please you: let another be brave in arms,
And lay-low the generals *opposed-to-him* [7], *by favour of Mars* [8]:
That he may be able to tell [9] his deeds to me *as-I-drink* [9],
(He) the soldier, and to paint the camp on the table with wine.
What is (this) furious-desire [10] to summon black death with wars?
It-hangs-over (us), and it [11] comes unobserved with silent step.
There-is no corn below, not a cultivated vineyard; but bold
Cerbĕrus, and the ugly sailor of the Stygian water.
There, both with-cheeks wasted-away [12] and hair burned,
A pale crowd wanders by [13] the dark [14] lakes.
How (much) rather will-he-be worthy-of-praise [15] whom, *with his family around him* [16],
Feeble old-age may-seize-on in his little cottage.

[1] *quĭs.* [2] *spīceus.* [3] *cŭm.* [4] In pent. [5] *cănistrum.*
[6] *et ipse.* [7] *adversus.* [8] "Mars favouring," abl. abs.
[9] tell, *dīcĕre;* drink, *pōtare,* pr. ptcple. [10] *fŭror.*
[11] *illa.* [12] Hints, 3 (*a*); *exēsus,* from *exĕdĕre,* to eat away.
[13] *ăd.* [14] *obscūrus.* [15] Say "meet to be praised."
[16] Say "when he has produced (*părāre*) a progeny," abl. abs.
* Elide the last syllable of this word.

The Same Continued

He-himself follows[1] his sheep, but his-son (follows) the lambs;
And his-wife provides[2] hot water for-her-weary (husband).
Thus may I be; and let-it-be-permitted that[3] my-head grow-white[4] with hoary (locks),
And that[3] an old-man I-relate the deeds of the old-fashioned time.
Meanwhile let Peace cultivate the fields. White-robed Peace first
Led the oxen about-to-plough under the curved yokes.
Peace nurtured the vines, and stored-up the juices of the grape,
That the jar *the-father-filled*[5] might pour wine for the son.
In-peace the hoe and the ploughshare flourish: but[6]
Rust seizes-on the sad arms of the hard soldier in darkness.

[1] *sectāri.* [2] *compărāre.* [3] Acc. and inf. [4] *candescĕre.*
[5] *păternus.* [6] Add two words from next line.

To Delia.

I do not desire to be praised, my Dēlia: *if only I be*[1] with thee
Let me, I-beg[2], be called slothful and idle.
May-I-look-on thee, when the last hour has come to-me,
May I (when) dying hold thee with failing hand,
And thou-wilt-weep-for me, Delia, (when) laid *on my funeral couch*[3],
And give (me) kisses mixed with-sad tears.
Thou-wilt-weep: thy soul[4] is not bound[5] with hard iron,
Nor *hast thou a flint*[6] in (thy) tender heart.
Meanwhile we will enjoy the time[7] of (our) glad life,
While it is permitted: the hour flies, nor does a long delay remain.

[1] *dummŏdŏ sim*, in pent. [2] *quaeso.*
[3] *arsuro lecto*, on the couch about to be cremated with him (*ardēre*, to burn). [4] *praecordia*, n. pl. [5] In pent.
[6] Say "(there) stands a flint to-thee." [7] Pl.

The Missing Warrior.

The Argive leaders have returned : the altars are smoking :
The barbarous booty is being laid before [1] the gods of-our-fathers [2].
Wives are-carrying grateful gifts for (their) husbands safely-returned [3] :
Those (husbands) sing the fates of-Troy [4] conquered by their (fates).
Both [5] just old-men admire, and timid girls :
The wife hangs *on the lips* [6] of her husband as-he-tells-his-stories,
And a soldier shows savage battles on-a-table placed (before him),
And paints *all Troy* [7] with-a-little [8] wine.
Here the Sĭmois used to go : this is the *land of Sigeum* [9] :
Here had stood the high palace of the aged Priamus.
But *of what use to me is* [10] Troy [11], laid-in-ruins by-your arms [12]?
And what was before a wall, (now) the soil?
If I remain what [13] I remained [14] *while Troy lasted* [15],
And (my) husband is-absent *from-me to-be-missed endlessly* [16].
Now corn is where Troy was, and meet-to-be-reaped with sickle,
The fertile ground luxuriates in-Phrygian blood.
Half-buried bones [11] of men [17] are struck by the curved ploughs :
Grass hides ruined homes.
(Thou) the victor art-absent ; nor is-it-permitted [11] to-me to know what (is) the cause of delaying,
Or in what city (thou) iron-hearted dost-lie-hid [18].

[1] *ăd.* [2] *pătrius*, adj. [3] *salvus.* [4] *Trōius*, adj. [5] Hints, 9 (ii).
[6] Say "from the mouth of her husband telling-stories."
[7] *tōta Pergăma*, n. pl. [8] *exĭguus.* [9] *tellus Sīgēia.*
[10] *quid prōdest mihi.* [11] In pent. [12] *lăcertus.* [13] *quālis.*
[14] Impf. [15] abl. abs.
[16] *mihi cărendus fīne dempto* (the end having been taken away).
[17] *virûm.* [18] *lătēre*, subj.

In the Golden Days.

How well they used to live *with Sāturnus for king*[1], before-that
The earth *was opened up*[2] into long ways.
Not-yet had the ship scorned the blue waves,
Not-yet *had it offered*[3] white sails to the south-winds.
Nor (yet) the wandering sailor[4], *seeking profits*[5] in-unknown lands,
Had loaded[6] his ship with foreign merchandise.
At-that time the strong bull did not undergo the yoke[7],
The horse did not bite the bit with submissive[8] mouth;
Not any home had doors; not (any) stone[9] (was) fixed in the fields
Which might define[10] the ploughed-lands[11] with sure boundaries.
The oaks themselves used to give honey[7]; and unsought[12] the sheep[4] used to bring
Udders of milk *in the way*[13] *of* (men) *free-from-cares*[14].
(There was) not (an) army, there-was not anger, not wars: nor[15]
Had a cruel smith forged[16] a sword with fierce art.
Now under Jupiter (as) lord (there is) slaughter, now (there are) always wounds,
Now a thousand dangers of the angry sea lie-open.
The impious race of men *fears not*[4] to inquire-into the causes of things
Which the gods wished (to be) obscure.
But the anger of the offended[17] deity will not always sleep.
Lo! the god arises and prepares cruel weapons.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] *pătĕfacta est.* [3] *praebēre.* [4] In pent.
[5] *rĕpĕtens compendia*, n. pl. [6] *prĕmĕre, pressi.* [7] Pl.
[8] *dŏmĭtus* (*dŏmare*, to tame).
[9] *lăpis*, m., in pent.; Hints, 8 (*a*) and (*b*). [10] *rĕgĕre.*
[11] *arvum*, from *ărāre*, to plough. [12] *ultro*, adverb.
[13] *obvius*, dat. [14] *sēcūrus.* [15] sword, from next line.
[16] *dūcĕre.* [17] *laedĕre.*

A Love Letter.

May I have poverty, delightful with thee, Neaera,
But without thee I wish-for no offerings of kings.
O bright day[1], which shall be able to restore thee to me,
O day, both thrice and four times happy for-me.
But if, whatsoever (things) are vowed for-the-sake-of a sweet return,
The god *not friendly to me*[2] should-hear[3] with ear turned-away;
Neither (would) kingdoms delight[3] me, nor the Lydian[4] river rich-in-gold[4],
Nor what wealth the circle of the lands sustains.
Let others desire these things; let-it-be-permitted to me, *though poor my way of life*[5],
Careless to be able to delight-in[6] a dear wife.
Mayst-thou-be-present and mayst thou favour my timid prayers, Saturnia,
And mayst-thou-be-favourable, Cypria, carried on-thy-shell,
Or if the Fates deny (her) return, and the sad sisters,
Who *spin the threads*[7], and who sing (things) about-to-be,
Let Orcus[8] call me to the vast rivers and the black marsh,
And let me be-carried-down a shade to the Stygian lakes.
Let me be carried down a contented exile to the Elysian fields,
And let me seek thee through the black kingdoms of the cruel god.
It will be permitted (me) to go with thee through the Tartarian boundaries:
(This) will be a sad shadow of (our) former pleasure.

[1] *O nĭveam lūcem*: put acc. after O in next line. [2] *non meus.*
[3] Pr. subj. [4] *Lȳdius aurĭfer.* [5] *paupĕre cultu*, abl. abs.
[6] *frui*, abl. [7] *stāmĭna dūcĕre.* [8] In pent.

The Sick Man's Prayer.

The stream [1] which flows from Etruscan [1] springs holds you,
A stream [1] not to-be-approached [2] towards [3] (the days of) the summer Dog (star):
But to-me Persephone announces the black hour:
Forbear to-harm a guiltless youth, I-pray.
My right [4] (hand) has not mixed [5] (any) cups with death-bringing juices,
Nor has (it) given to any [6] loathsome poisons;
Nor have we applied sacrilegious fires to-the-temples;
Nor do unutterable deeds trouble my heart.
And hoary (hairs) have not-yet spoiled [7] (my) black hair,
Nor has bent [8] old-age come with slow step.
Why does-it-delight to cheat the vine of-the-growing grapes?
And with wicked hand to pluck the *just-formed* [9] apples?
Spare (me), *all ye who* [10] hold the pale waves,
And (ye) gods *who-obtained-by-lot* [11] the hard third kingdom [12].
Let-it-be-permitted (me) *some other time* [13] to visit [14] the Elysian plains,
And the Lethaean ship, and the Cimmerian [15] lakes.
When my mouth [12] shall-be-pale with wrinkled old-age,
And (I) an old-man shall relate the old-fashioned times to boys;
Meanwhile, companions, promise bulls to Pluto [16],
And cups of snowy milk mixed with-wine.

[1] stream, *unda; Ĕtruscus.* [2] Gerundive. [3] *sŭb*, acc.
[4] *dextĕra*, in pent. [5] *infĭcĕre, -fēc-.* [6] *quisquam.*
[7] Say 'hurt.' [8] Say 'curved.' [9] *mŏdŏ nātus.* [10] *quīcunque.*
[11] *sortīri*, pf. ptcple. [12] Pl. [13] *ōlim.* [14] *cognoscĕre.*
[15] *Cimmĕrius.* [16] *Dīs, Dĭt-.*

Elysium and Tartarus.

Here dances and songs flourish, and *as they fly about* [1],
The birds utter [2] a sweet song with slender throat.
The field (though) not cultivated bears violets, and through all the woods
The bounteous land blooms with sweet-scented roses.
Here a company of youths mingled with-tender girls
Plays ; and Love wanders in the quiet country.
But the accursed dwelling lies in profound night
Hidden, round which black rivers roar [2].
And * Tīsĭphŏne uncombed as-to-the-wild snakes (*that serve her*) *for hair* [3]
Rages, and hither thither flies an impious crowd.
Then black Cerbĕrus with-terrible serpent's mouth
Hisses, and lies-out before the brazen doors.
There of Ixion who-dared [4] to tempt * Juno
The guilty limbs are whirled by a swift wheel.
And Tĭtyus stretched [5] over nine acres of land
Feeds untiring birds with his-black entrails.
Tantălus is there, and ponds (are) round (him) ; but [6]
The wave disappoints [7] (his) eager thirst *as he is just about to drink* [8].
And the progeny of Dănaus who hurt the majesty [9] of Venus
Pours the *waters of Lethe* [10] into bottomless jars.

[1] *passim văgantes.* [2] *sŏnāre.* [3] *prō crīnĭbŭs.* [4] Ptcple.
[5] *porrectus.* [6] End with "eager" from next line. [7] *dēsĕrĕre.*
[8] Say "of (him) just about to drink," *jam jam pōtūri.*
[9] *nūmen, ĭnis,* n. : use pl. [10] *ăquae Lēthaeae.*
* Elide the last syllable of this word.

A Letter from Home.

They-say that thou art delaying at-Aulis, *the wind holding-thee-back*[1],
Ah! when thou-didst-fly-from me where was this wind?
The wind was fitting for sailors, not fitting for one-loving,
Scarcely could I say that sad (word), "farewell."
The North-wind pressed-on[2], and stretched thy-sails snatched-away,
And already my Prōtĕsīlāus was afar.
While I was able to look-on my husband, it-delighted[3] to look-on-him:
And I followed thy eyes with-mine to-the-end[4].
When I was not able (to see) thee, I was able to see thy sails:
Long did the sails detain my gaze[5].
But at-last neither thee nor thy flying[6] sails did-I-see,
And there-was nothing, but[7] the sea, which[7] I-might-look-on.
Am[8]-I indeed[9] to-wear[10] raiment saturated with purple-dye?
(Is) he to wage[10] wars under the Trojan walls?
Am-I[8] to-comb my-hair: *is his head to be pressed*[11] with a helmet?
Am[8]-I (to wear) new raiment; (my) husband to bear[10] hard arms?
Take-away from us the unlucky omen, O-gods, I-pray,
And let my husband bring-back his arms to his home.
But I-fear; and as-often-as the miserable war occurs (to me)
My tears flow[12] like[13] snow melting[14] in-the-sun.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] *incumbĕre, -cŭbui.* [3] Impf.
[4] *usquĕ*, adv. [5] *vultus, -ūs,* pl. [6] *fŭgax, -ācis.*
[7] But, *nĭsĭ*, literally "*if* it was *not*;" which, Hints, 8 (*b*) i.
[8] *ipsa.* [9] *scīlĭcet.* [10] Pr. subj.
[11] Say "is he to be pressed (pr. subj.) as-to-the-head (acc.)?" [12] *īre.*
[13] *mōrĕ* (in the fashion of), with gen.: the following words may be separated. [14] *mădēre.*

To Phœbus.

Phœbus, be-favourable: a new priest is entering[1] thy temples:
Hither quickly come with lyre and songs.
Now (I pray) thee *to strike the melodious strings*[2] with-thy-thumb,
Now I-pray (thee) to bend the words to my praises;
Do-thou[3], *thy forehead bound*[4] with triumphal laurel,
Come to thy sacred-rites, while they pile (thy) altars.
But come radiant and beautiful: now put-on thy raiment
Laid-aside[5]: now comb well thy long hair:
Just-as[6] they-relate that-thou, (when) king Saturnus had-been-driven-out[7],
Didst-sing[6] praises to victorious Jupiter.
By thy guidance[8], Sĭbylla * has never deceived[9] the Romans,
(The Sibyl) who sings hidden fates *in heroic verse*[10].
She gave verses to Aeneas, after-that * he[11]
Is said (to have carried) his-father and to have carried[12] the Lares he-had-snatched-away[13]:
Nor did-he-believe[14] that Rome would be, when from the deep he sadly
Looked-back-on his paternal home[15] perishing[16] by fire.
Mayst-thou-fly courageous over the boundless waves of the sea,
Courageous mayst-thou-carry Troy over the deeps of the sea:
For after long years Jupiter gives thee a city,
And Rome shall hold kingdoms over the wide waters.

[1] *ingrĕdi.* [2] *impellĕre vōcāles chordas.* [3] *ipse.*
[4] Say "bound (*dēvinctus*) as-to-the-forehead." [5] *sē-pōnĕre.*
[6] Just-as, *quālem*, subject to *concĭnuisse* (didst sing).
[7] *fŭgāre*, abl. abs. [8] "Thou (being) leader," abl. abs.
[9] *frustrāri*; Hints, 2 (*a*).
[10] *sēnīs pĕdĭbus*, six feet to the line: the Sibyl spoke in hexameters.
[11] Add *părentem* (father) from next line. [12] *sustĭnēre.*
[13] Pf. ptcple. pass. [14] Impf. [15] Pl. [16] Inf.
* Elide the last syllable.

The Good Old Days.

Wealth is now *of-more-value*[1] than in-the-years of the old-fashioned time,
While the people (was) poor, while Rome was new.
While a little cottage used to receive Quĭrīnus son-of-Mars[2],
And the river-sedge[3] used to make[4] a tiny couch.
They-used-to-adorn with flowers the Capitol[5] which now (they adorn) with gems,
And the senator himself used to feed his sheep.
Nor (was it held) a shame to have taken a quiet rest on the straw,
Nor was-it (a shame) *to have placed* (*a pillow of*) *hay beneath*[6] the head.
The consul, (his) plough just laid-aside, used to give laws[7] to the nations,
And a light strip of silver was (held) a sin.
(There) have grown both wealth and the furious desire of wealth;
And when (men) possess[8] most[9], they-wish-for more[9].
But when the aged Sāturnus owned the kingdoms of heaven
The deep soil covered-up[10] all means-of-gain[11] in darkness.
Not-yet had a mortal deed driven[12] Justice (away),
Last of the gods[13] did she leave (our) soil.
And instead-of fear shame itself used to rule the people without force;
It-was no labour to give[14] laws[7] to-just-men.
Nature of men, thou-hast-been clever *to thy own ruin*[15],
And over[16] ingenious *to thy own loss*[17].

[1] *plūris.* [2] *Martĭgĕna.* [3] *flūmĭnĭs ulva,* f. [4] *dărc.*
[5] *Căpĭtōlia,* n. pl.: put in relative clause.
[6] *faenum* (n.) *sup-ponere* ("head" in dat.)
[7] *jūs, jūris,* n.: as to the abl. abs. see Hints 8 (*c*). [8] Subj.
[9] Pl. [10] *prĕmĕre,* impf. [11] *lŭcrum,* sing.
[12] *fŭgārat* (for *fugaverat*). [13] *ultĭma de sŭpĕrīs.* [14] *reddĕre.*
[15] *contrā te.* [16] *nĭmium.* [17] *damnis tuis,* abl.

Shipwreck.

(I) wretched-man, vainly waste unavailing words,
The heavy waters sprinkle *my-mouth itself as-I-speak*[1];
And the terrible South-wind tosses my utterances, and[2]
Does not allow my-prayers to-go (to) the-gods[3], to whom they are sent.
Wretched me[4], what-great mountains of water[5] are rolling,
Thou-wouldst-think[6] (them) just[7] about-to-touch the highest stars.
Whithersoever * thou-mayst-look, there-is nothing but[8] the sea and the sky[9],
This-one (threatening) with surging waves, that-one threatening with-clouds.
Between the one and the other[10] the winds roar in-vast hurricane,
The wave of the sea knows-not what lord it-should-obey[6].
Without-doubt[11] we-perish[12], nor (is there any) but[8] an empty hope of-safety,
And while I-speak the wave overwhelms my countenance[5].
But my-dutiful wife mourns-for nothing else than (*that*) *I* (*am*) *an exile*[13]:
This alone[14] of-our trouble (she) both knows and groans-over.
She-knows-not that my-body[5] is tossed in the boundless sea,
She-knows-not that-it-is-carried by the winds: knows-not that death[15] is-at-hand.
Though I-myself[16] perish, since she is-without danger,
Certainly *the half of me will survive*[17].
Ah me! with-how swift a flame the clouds[18] flashed,
What a great[4] crash sounds from *the pole of-heaven*[19].

[1] Say "the mouth itself (pl.) of-me-speaking."
[2] Bring "prayers" (*prĕces*) up from next line.
[3] Hints, 8 (*b*) i; *ad* understood before *deos*.
[4] me, acc.; what-great, *quantus*. [5] Pl. [6] Pr. subj.
[7] *jam jam*. [8] *nĭsĭ*. [9] *āĕr*, m. [10] *inter ŭtrumque*.
[11] *scīlĭcet*. [12] *occīdĕre*. [13] Abl. abs.; Hints, 8 (*c*).
[14] *hōc ūnum*. [15] *nĕcem* (no nom.) [16] *ipse*.
[17] Say "I-shall-be survivor by-half (*dīmĭdiā partĕ*)."
[18] *nūbĭlum, -i*. [19] *axis aethĕrius*. * Elide the last syllable.

Rome.

Rōmŭlus had not-yet formed the walls[1] of the eternal city,
(Which were) not *to be inhabited*[2] by-his-partner Rĕmus:
But cows were then feeding-on the grassy Palatine[3],
And humble cottages were standing on the citadel of Jupiter:
And on a tree used to hang the *votive-offering*[4] of the wandering shepherd,
The prattling[5] reed-pipe sacred to the woodland god.
Restless[6] Aeneas, thou dost fly a sad exile to the deep,
But thou dost carry the sacred (things) *of Troy*[7] on-thy-fugitive ships.
Already Jupiter assigns to thee the Laurentian[8] fields,
Already a hospitable[9] land calls thy wandering ships.
Lo! victory flies[10] above thy wearied vessels,
At-last (that) proud goddess comes to the Teucri.
Lo! before-me[11] the fires[12] are-bright in-the-Rutulian[13] camp,
Already I *foretell death*[14] to thee, barbarous Turnus.
Crop[15] the grass now, ye-bulls, from the seven mountains,
While it is permitted: now will this be the place of a great city.
Rome, thy name (is) fateful[16] to the lands to-be-ruled,
Where Ceres looks-forth-on her fields from heaven,
And where *the East spreads wide*[17], and where in-swelling[18] waves
The river washes[19] the panting horses of the sun.

[1] In pent. [2] *hăbĭtāre*, gerundive. [3] *Pălātia*, n. pl.
[4] *vōtum.* [5] *garrŭlus.* [6] *impĭger.* [7] Adj. *Trōius.*
[8] *Laurens, -entis.* [9] *hospĭta*, fem. of *hospes.* [10] *Vŏlĭtare.*
[11] Dat. [12] *incendium.* [13] *Rŭtŭlus.* [14] *praedīco nĕcem* (no nom.)
[15] *carpĕre.* [16] *fātālis;* to be ruled, gerundive.
[17] *ortūs* (pl., the sun's risings) *pătent.* [18] *fluĭtare.* [19] *abluĕre.*

The Voice of the Sluggard.

Now comes over the ocean from (her) elderly husband
The yellow (goddess) who carries the day on her frosty car.
Whither art-thou-hurrying, Aurōra? Wait. Now (are) the times of sleep:
And the bird sings (her) song with slender throat.
Whither art thou hurrying, unwelcome to men, unwelcome to girls?
Stay[1] thy dewy bridle with purple hand.
Before thy rising the sailor[2] observes his stars better,
Nor does he wander without-knowledge in the midst of the water.
When thou dost come[3] the traveller arises, however[4] tired:
And the soldier fits his arm-bearing hand to[5] arms.
Thou art the first to see (men) burdened with the hoe cultivating the fields,
Thou art the first to call the slow oxen under the curved yokes.
Thou dost cheat boys of sleep, and give-them-over to (their) teachers,
That their tender hands may undergo cruel blows.
How-often have I-wished[6] that[7] the night might not be-willing to yield to thee,
And-that[8] the stars might not *move and fly-from*[9] thy countenance.
How-often have I wished[6] either (that) the wind might break thy car,
Or (that) thy horse might fall, held-back by a thick cloud.
I-could-wish[10] (that) it-might-be-permitted to Tīthōnus to tell-stories about thee,
(There) would not be any uglier tale in-the-heaven.

[1] *supprĭmĕre.* [2] In pent. [3] "thou coming;" Hints, 8 (*c*).
[4] *quamvīs.* [5] *ăd.* [6] *optāre.* [7] that . . . not, *nē.*
[8] and that . . . not, *neu.*
[9] Say "the stars having-been-moved might-fly from."
[10] impf. subj. *vŏlo.*

Peace and Poverty.

Let the fool heap-together[1] riches for-himself with-dusky gold,
And let him hold many acres of cultivated soil.
Let my poverty *give*[2] me *over*[2] to-an-idle life,
If-only[3] my hearth be-bright with perpetual fire.
I-myself[4] will plant tender vines *in due season*[5]
(As) a rustic, and large apples with easy hand,
Nor let hope deceive; but (may she) always provide[6] heaps of crops,
And *rich wines*[7] in-the-full vat.
Yellow Ceres, for thee let there be from our farm[8] a crown
Of-corn[9], which may hang before the doors of (thy) temple.
Ye also, the guardians[10] of a formerly prosperous, now poor farm[12],
Ye-get[13] your offerings, Lares.
Then a calf * slain used to purify unnumbered bullocks,
Now a lamb * (is) a great victim from-the-tiny estate[14].
A lamb shall fall for-you, round whom the rustic youth[15]
May cry, Io! give[16] (ye) harvests and good wines.
A rustic life pleases us: you standards and trumpets.
Go far (away): bear (your) wounds to men desirous (of them).
Bear * also[17] (your) wealth; I without-a-care[18], (my) heap (of corn) being collected,
Will despise the rich, and despise hunger.

[1] *congĕrĕre.* [2] *tradūcĕre.* [3] *dum*, subj. [4] *ipse.* [5] *mātūro tempŏre.* [6] *praebēre*, in pent. [7] *pinguia musta*, n. pl. (the word for newly-made wines). [8] *rūs.* [9] *spīceus.* [10] *Custos, -ōdis:* to come in pent. [12] *ăger.* [13] *ferre.* [14] *sŏlum.* [15] *pūbes*, f. [16] Hints, 4. [17] *et.* [18] *sēcūrus.*

* Elide the last syllable of this word.

A Last Request.

When *I shall have been changed*[1], (my) companions, into an unsubstantial[2] shade,
And* (when) black ashes shall cover (my) white bones over;
Let *sad Neaera*[3], (her) long *hair unkempt*[4], come before my (funeral pyre),
And let her weep before my funeral-pyre.
But let her come, accompanied by the grief of her dear mother;
Let this-one mourn for-her-son-in-law, that-one mourn for-her-husband:
And having addressed[5] my Manes, and called-upon[6] (my) spirit,
And *having first poured water*[7] *on* (their) pious *hands*[7],
Let them, girt[8] with black raiment, pick-out (my) white
Bones, which part of my body shall alone survive[9].
And let them first* sprinkle the collected (bones) with *old wine*[10],
Soon, too, prepare to pour[11] on them snowy milk:
After this to remove the moisture with *cloths of fine linen*[12],
And-then*[13] to lay (them) dry in their marble home.
And let tears mindful of-me[14] be shed in-the-same[15]:
Thus would I wish[16], (when) turned into bones, to-be-laid-to-rest[17].
Thus (would) I (wish) to-be-laid-to-rest[17], a pious care for chaste Neaera,
Thus would-I-wish to recline always loved.
She will at-last descend to the dark[18] rivers,
And the bones of the wife shall fall into the husband's tomb.

[1] *mūtātus fuero.* [2] *tĕnuis.* [3] In pent.
[4] *incompta căpillos*, unkempt as to her hair.
[5] *praefāri* (dep.), *Mānes*, m., pl. only, the ghost of the dead man.
[6] *prĕcāri*, dep. [7] *perfūsae* (being sprinkled) *mănus* (acc.) *ante* (first) *lĭquōre* (with water).
[8] *incinctus.* This is the pentameter; the relative clause first; Hints, 8 (*b*). [9] *sŭpĕrāre.* [10] *annōsus Lyaeus* (a name of Bacchus).
[11] Say "to pour-them with-milk." [12] *carbăseum velum.* [13] *atque.*
[14] Pl. [15] *eōdem*, adv. [16] Pr. subj. [17] *compōnere.* [18] *tĕnĕbrōsus.*
* Elide the last syllable of this word.

A Pastoral.

I-sing the country[1], and the gods of the country: *with-these (gods as) teachers*[2], life
Grew-unaccustomed to drive hunger (away) *with-the-oak's acorn*[3].
Those (gods) first taught (us), *bits-of-wood having-been-put-together*[4],
To prepare a tiny home with green leaves[5].
They *, too, are-reported to have first taught bulls
Slavery *, and *to have placed*[6] the wheel *beneath*[6] the wagon.
Then savage foods[7] disappeared: then the apple-tree (*was*) *planted*[8]:
Then the fertile garden drank irrigating waters.
Then the golden grape gave juices pressed (out) by-the-feet,
And *sober water*[9] (was) mixed with care-dispelling[10] wine.
The country[1] bears harvests, when with-the-heat of the hot (Dog) star
The earth each-year[11] lays-down her yellow hair.
In-the-country in-spring[12] the light-winged bee *brings to-the-hive*[13] flowers,
That (she) may diligently[14] fill-up the combs with sweet honey.
The farmer *, sated *with ceaseless ploughing*[15], first
Sang rustic words *to-a-fixed measure*[16].
And, *with-well-filled-belly*[17], first *played on-a-dry reed*[18]
A song, that he might say it before *the gods he-had-adorned*[19].
In-the-country in-spring[12] a boy first wove[20] crowns from flowers[5],
Pleasant offerings to the ancient gods.

[1] Pl. [2] Abl. abs. [3] *glandĕ quernā* (adj. from *quercus*, oak).
[4] *compŏsĭtīs tĭgillīs*, abl. abs.; see Hints, 3 (*a*), 8 (*c*). [5] Sing.
[6] *suppōnĕre, -pŏsui*; "wagon," in dat. [7] *victus, -ūs*. [8] *consĭta* (*est*).
[9] *sōbria lympha*. [10] *sēcūrus*. [11] *annua terra*. [12] *rūrĕ verno*.
[13] *ingĕrĕre alvĕō* (the last word is scanned as a spondee).
[14] *sēdŭlus*: use adj. for adv. [15] *assĭduum ărātrum*.
[16] *certo pĕde*; see Hints, 4. [17] *sătŭr*. [18] *mŏdŭlātus* (*est*) *ārenti ărēnā*.
[19] Say "the adorned gods." [20] In pent.

* The last syllable of this word to be elided.

RULES FOR THE QUANTITY OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

Note.—Only those exceptions are given which occur in the exercises in this book.

1. *Final* a *is long:* as, mensā (ablative), amā.
   Exception.—Final a is short in nom. and acc. sing. and pl.: as, mensă (nominative), magnă, tristiă.

2. *Final* e *is short:* as, tristĕ, regĕ, dominĕ.
   Exceptions.—2d sing. imper. act. of 2d conjug., monē, sedē. Adverbs from adjectives in -us, justē.

3. *Final* i *is long:* as, tristī, regī, dominī.
   Exceptions.—mihĭ, tibĭ, sibĭ, ubĭ, ibĭ.

4. *Final* o *is long:* as, dominō, magnō, amō.
   Except egŏ.

5. *Final* u *is long:* as, gradū.

Final Consonants.

6. *The vowel before final* c *is long:* as, hīc, illīc.

7. *The vowel before a final* d, l, n, r *or* t *is short:* as, ăd, mĕl, agmĕn, amatŭr, amăt.
   Exceptions.—sōl, nōn, fūr.

8. Final s. (*a*) *Final* as, es, os *are long:* thus, bonās, ovēs, puerōs.

Exceptions in es.—(1) Final es is short in such imparisyllabic words as milĕs, segĕs, which have short penultimate syllable in genitive (milĭtis, segĕtis). (2) ĕs (thou art) and its compounds potĕs, abĕs, adĕs.

(*b*) *Final* is *is short:* as, ovĭs, rĕgĭs, rēgĭs.

Exceptions.— Datives and ablatives plural: as, dominīs, bonīs, nobīs. 4th conjug. pres. ind. 2d sing., as, audīs, venīs. 2d sing. pres. subj. of sum, possum, volo; sīs, possīs, velīs.

(*c*) *Final* us *is short:* as, bonŭs, amamŭs, omnibŭs.

Exceptions.—(1) Imparisyllabic nouns of the third declension, which have the penultimate long in the genitive: as, virtūs (virtūtis), rūs (rūris). (2) Fourth declension, gen. sing., nom. voc. and acc. pl.: as, fluctūs.

VOCABULARY

able, to be, *posse, pŏtui ; vălēre.*
abound, to, *ăbundāre.*
about, *de*, abl.
above, *sŭper*, acc.
absent, to be, *ăbesse*, dat.
accompany, to, *cŏmĭtāri*, deponent ; pf. ptcple. in passive sense.
accord, of his (her, its) own, *spontĕ suā.*
accursed, *scĕlĕrātus.*
accustomed, *sŏlĭtus.*
acre, *jūgĕrum.*
adamant, *ădămas*, Gk. acc., *adamantă.*
add, to, *addĕre.*
admire, to, *mīrāri.*
adorn, to, *ornāre.*
Aeneas, *-ae*, voc., *-ā.*
afar, *longē.*
afford, to, *praebēre.*
after, *post*, advb. or prep. with acc.
after that, *postquam.*
against, *in*, acc.
age, *saecŭlum.*
aged, *sĕnex, -is.*
ah, *heu, āh ;* ah me ! *hei mĭhĭ.*
aid, *ŏpem* (no nom.)
air, *āēr, -is*, m. ; Gk. acc., *āĕră.*
all, *omnis.*
allow, to, *sĭnĕre.*
almost, *paenĕ.*
alone, *sōlus.*
already, *jam.*
also, *quŏquĕ.*
altar, *āra ; altāre, -is*, n.
although, *cum*, subj.
always, *semper.*
amid or **among**, *inter*, acc. *Note.*—Dissyllabic prepositions can follow their nouns.
ancestor, *ăvus.*
ancient, *antīquus.*
and, *et; -quĕ. Note.*—Be careful where you place these words: "Marcus and Tullius" is either *Marcus et Tullius*, or *Marcus Tulliusque.*
anger, *īra.*
angry, *īrātus.*
announce, to, *dēnuntiāre.*
another, *ălius.*
answer, to, *respondēre, -i.*
any, *ullus.*
appease, to, *plācāre.*
apple, *pōmum.*
apple-tree, *pōmus*, f.

apply, to, *admŏvēre, -mōvi.*
approach, to, *accēdĕre ; ădīre.*
Argive, *Argŏlĭcus.*
arise, to, *surgĕre.*
arm-bearing, *armĭfer, -a, -um.*
arms, *arma*, n. pl.
army, *ăcies.*
arrive, to, *advĕnire, -vēni.*
arrow, *săgitta.*
art, *ars, artis.*
as, *ut, vĕlŭt.*
ashes, *făvilla ;* use sing.
ask, to, *rŏgāre ; quaērĕre.*
as-often-as, *quŏties.*
assign, to, *assignāre.*
as-soon-as, *sĭmŭl.*
at-hand, to be, *ădesse.*
Attic, *Attĭcus.*
Aulis, *-ĭdis.*
avoid, I, *effŭgio.*

band, *chŏrus.*
barbarous, *barbărus.*
bard, *poēta.*
bare, *nūdus.*
battle, *pugna ; proelium.*
be, to, *esse.*
beam, *trăbes, -is*, f.
bear, to, *ferre, tŭli ; gĕrĕre.*
beauteous, *formōsus.*
beautiful, *pulcher, -chra, -chrum.*
because, *quŏd.*
become, *fĭĕri.*
bed, *lectus.*
bee, *ăpis*, f.
before, *ante*, prep. with acc., or adverb.
before-that, *priusquam.*
beg, to, *quaerĕre.*
begin, to, *coepisse*, pf. with present meaning.
behold, to, *aspectāre.*
believe, to, *crēdĕre*, dat.
below, *infra.*
bend, to, *flectĕre.*
better, *mĕliŏr, -ōris.*
bid, to, *jŭbēre, jussi.*
big, *magnus.*
bind, to, *vincīre, vinxi, vinctum.*
bird, *vŏlŭcris ; ăvis*, f.
bit, *lŭpi*, pl. ; *frēni*, pl.
bite, to, *mordēre, mŏmordi.*
black, *āter, ātra, ātrum ; nĭger, nĭgra, nĭgrum.*
blast, *flābrum.*
blaze, to, *ardēre.*
blessed, *beātus.*
blood, *sanguis, -guĭnis*, m.
bloom, to, *flōrēre.*
blow, *verber, -ĕris*, n.
blue, *caerŭleus.*
body, *corpus, -ŏris*, n.
bold, *audax.*
bone, *ŏs, ossis*, n.
book, *lĭber, lībri.*
booty, *praeda.*
born, to be, *nasci.*
bosom, *sĭnus, -ūs.*
both (conjunction), *ĕt ; quĕ :* both, (adjective) *ŭterque, ŭtraque*, in sing. only ; both brothers, *frater uterque.*
bottomless, *căvus.*
boundary, *fīnis*, m.
boundless, *immensus.*
bounteous, *bĕnignus.*
bow, *arcus, -ūs.*

boy, *puer.*
brave, *fortis.*
bravely, *fortĭter ;* or use *fortis.*
brazen, *aerātus.*
break, to, *frangĕre.*
breast, *pectus, -ŏris,* n.
breeze, *aura.*
bridle, *frēna, -ōrum,* n. pl.
bright, *lūcĭdus.*
bright, to be, *lūcēre.*
bring, to, *ferre, tŭli.*
bring-back, to, *rĕferre.*
brother, *frāter, -tris.*
brow, *frons, frontis,* f.
bud, *gemma.*
build, to, *aedĭfĭcāre.*
bull, *taurus.*
bullock, *jŭvencus.*
burden, to, *ŏnĕrāre.*
burn, to, *ūrĕre, ussi, ustum.*
bury, to, *sĕpĕlīre, sĕpultum.*
but, *sĕd ; ăt.*

cake, *lībum.*
calf, *vĭtŭla.*
call, to, *vŏcāre.*
camp, *castra,* n. pl.
can, cannot, *see* able.
capture, *căpĕre.*
car, *axis,* m.
care, *cūra.*
careless (*i.e.* free from care), *sēcūrus.*
carry, *ăgĕre ; vĕhĕre ; ferre ; gĕrĕre ;* carry-down, *dēferre ;* carry-off, *auferre, abstŭli.*
cattle, *pĕcŭs, -ŭdis,* f. ; use pl.
cause, *causa.*
cautious, *cautus.*
cease, to, *cessāre.*
Cĕrēs, *-ĕris.*
certainly, *certē.*
chain, *vinclum.*
chariot, *currus, -ūs.*
charm, *carmen, -ĭnis,* n.
chaste, *castus.*
cheat-of, to, *fraudāre ; fraudat puerum praemio,* he cheats a boy of his reward.
cheek, *gĕna.*
circle, *orbis,* m.
citadel, *arx, arcis,* f.
citizen, *cīvis.*
city, *urbs,* f.
cleave, to, *findĕre.*
clever, *sollers.*
cliff, *rūpes, -is,* f.
clothe, to, *ămĭcīre, ămictum.*
clothing, *vestis,* f.
cloud, *nūbes, -is,* f.
cloudy, *nūbĭlus.*
cold, *gĕlĭdus.*
collect, to, *collĭgĕre, -lectum.*
colour, *cŏlŏr, -ōris.*
column, *cŏlumna.*
comb, to, *pectĕre.*
comb (honey-), *făvus.*
come, to, *ădīre, ădii ; vĕnīre, vēni.*
come-out, to, *exīre.*
companion, *cŏmĕs, -ĭtis.*
company, *sĕries,* f.
complain, to, *quĕri.*
conceal, to, *cēlāre.*
condemn to death, to, *damnāre căpĭtis.*
congregated, *co-actus.*
conquer, to, *vincĕre, vīci.*

console, to, *sōlāri.*
consolation, *sōlātium ;* use pl.
conspicuous, *conspĭcuus.*
consŭl, *-ŭlis.*
content, **contented**, *contentus.*
contract, to, *contrăhĕre, -traxi.*
Corinth, *Cŏrinthus.*
corn, *sĕgĕs, -ĕtis.*
cottage, *căsa.*
couch, *tŏrus.*
count, to, *nŭmĕrāre ;* count-up, to, *ēnŭmĕrāre.*
countenance, *vultus, -ūs.*
country (*i.e.* fatherland), *pătria.*
country (opposed to city), *rūs, rūris.*
countryman, *ăgrestis.*
courageous, *intrĕpĭdus.*
cover, to, *tĕgĕre.*
cow, *vacca.*
cradle, *cūnae*, pl.
crag, *jŭgum.*
crash, *frăgor.*
crime, *nĕfas.*
crooked, *ăduncus.*
crops, *frūges, -um*, pl.
cross, to, *transīre.*
crowd, *turba.*
crown, a, *cŏrōna.*
crown, to, *cŏrōnāre.*
cruel, *saevus.*
cry, **cry-aloud**, to, *clāmāre.*
cultivate, to, *cŏlĕre, cultum.*
cultivation, *cultus, -ūs.*
cup, *scy̆phus, pōcŭlum.*
curb, to, *compescĕre.*
curved, *curvus, incurvus.*
dance, *chŏrĕ̄a.*
danger, *pĕrīcŭlum* or *pĕrīclum.*
dare, to, *audēre, ausus sum.*
dark, *fuscus.*
darkness, *tĕnĕ̄brae*, pl.
daughter, *fīlia ; nāta.*
day, *dies*, m. and f. in sing., m. in pl.
dead, *mortuus.*
dear, *cārus.*
death, *mors*, f.
death - bringing, *mortifer, -fĕra, -fĕrum.*
deceitful, *fallax.*
deceive, I, *decĭpio, -cēpi.*
dedicate, to, *lībāre.*
deed, *făcĭnus, -ŏris ; factum.*
deep, *altus ;* the deep (of the sea), *altum.*
deity, *nūmen, -ĭnis*, n.
delay, *mŏra.*
delay, to, *mŏrāri.*
delight, to, *jŭvāre.*
delightful, *jūcundus.*
deny, to, *nĕgāre.*
depart, to, *discēdĕre.*
descend, to, *descendĕre.*
desert, to, *dēsĕrĕre, -ui, -rtum.*
deserve, to, *mĕrēre.*
desire, *cŭpīdo*, f.
desire, I, *cŭpio, -ĕre.*
desirous, *cŭpĭdus.*
despise, I, *despĭcio, -ĕre.*
destroy, to, *perdĕre, -dĭdi.*
detain, to, *dētĭnēre, -ui.*
dewy, *roscĭdus.*
die, I, *mŏrior, mŏri, mortuus.*
disappear, to, *ăbīre, -ii.*
do, to, *făcĕre, fēci ; ăgĕre, ēgi.*

dog, *cănis*.
doors, *fŏres*, pl. f.
doubtful, *dŭbius*.
draw, to, *trăhĕre*.
dreadful, *dīrus*.
dream, *somnium*.
drink, to, *bĭbĕre*.
drive, to, *pellĕre*; drive-away, *dēpellĕre*; drive-back, *rĕdĭgĕre*; drive-out, *expellĕre*.
drop, *gutta*.
dry, *siccus*.
dumb, *mūtus*.
dusky, *fulvus*.
dutiful, *pius*.
dwelling, *sēdes*, *-is*, f.
dye, to, *tingĕre*, *tinctum*.

each, *quisque*.
eager, *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*.
ear, *auris*, f.
ear-of-corn, *spīca*.
earlier, *prior*.
earth, *tellūs*, *-ūris*, f.
ease, *ōtium*; use pl.
easy, *făcĭlis*.
either, *aut*.
elderly, *sĕniŏr*, *-ōris*.
else, *ălius*.
elude, to, *ēlūdĕre*.
Elysian, *Ēlȳsius*.
empty, *vānus*.
endure, I, *pătior*, *păti*.
enemy, *hostis*; generally pl.
enjoy, *carpĕre*.
enough, *sătis*.
enter, *ĭnīre*, fut. ptcple., *-ĭtūrus*.
entrails, *viscus*, *-ĕris*, n.; use sing. or pl.
entrust, *crēdĕre*.
envy, *invĭdia*.
escape, to, *vītāre*.
eternal, *aeternus*.
even, *quŏquĕ*.
ever, *unquam*.
evil, *mălum*.
exile, an, *exul*; exile (life in), *fŭga*.
eye, *ŏcŭlus*.

face, *făcies*, *-ei*.
fail, I, *dēfĭcio*, *-ĕre*.
fair, *aequus*.
Falernian, *Fălernus*.
fall, to, *cădĕre*, *cĕcĭdi*.
falsely, *falso*.
fame, *fāma*.
famous, *cĕlĕber*, *-ĕbris*, *-ĕbre*.
far, *prŏcul*.
farewell, to, *vălēre*; "farewell," *vălē*; I bid farewell, *vălēre jŭbeo*.
farmer, *ăgrĭcŏla*.
fashion, to, *fingĕre*.
fate, *fātum*.
father, *păter*, *pătris*.
fault, *vĭtium*.
favour, **be favourable to**, *făvēre*, dat.
fear, *tĭmŏr*, *-ōris*; *mĕtus*, *-ūs*.
fear, to, *tĭmēre*.
feast, *dăpes*, f. pl.
feeble, *pĭger*, *pĭgra*, *pĭgrum*.
feed, **feed on**, to, *pascĕre*.
fertile, *fertĭlis*; *pinguis*.
festal, *festus*.
field, *ăger*, *ăgri*; *arvum*.
fierce, *immītis*.

fight, to, *pugnāre*.
fill, to, *rĕplēre*; fill-up, *complere*.
find, to, *rĕpĕrīre*, *rĕpertum*.
finish, I, *confĭcio*, *-ĕre*, *-fēci*, *-fectum*.
fire, *ignis*, m.
first, adj. *prīmus*; I am the first to go, *primus eo*; adv. *prīmum*.
fish, *piscis*.
fit, *aptus*.
fit, to, *aptāre*.
five, *quinquĕ*.
fix, to, *fīgĕre*, *fixum*.
flame, *flamma*.
flame, to, *lūcēre*.
flash, to, *mĭcāre*, *-ui*.
fled, **flee**, *see* fly.
fleet, *classis*, f.
flight, *fŭga*.
flint, *sĭlex*, *-ĭcis*, f.
flock, *grex*, *grĕgis*, m.
floor, *sŏlum*
flourish, *vĭgēre*.
flow, *mānāre*.
flower, *flōs*, *flōris*, m.
flute, *tībia*.
fly, **fly-from**, I, *fŭgio*, *-ĕre*, *fūgi*.
foe, *hostis*.
follow, to, *sĕqui*, *sĕcūtus*; follow-up, *subsĕqui*.
food, *cĭbus*, *-i*.
fool, **foolish**, *stultus*.
foot, *pēs*, *pĕdis*, m.
for (conjunction), *nam*.
for, **for sake of** (prep.), *pro*, abl.
forbear, to, *parcĕre*.
force, *vis*, f.; abl. *vi*.
forehead, *tempŏra*, n. pl.
foreign, *externus*.
forget, to, *oblīvisci*, *oblītus*.
form, to, *formāre*.
former, *priŏr*, *-ōris*.
formerly, *quondam*.
fortunate, *fortūnātus*.
four-times, *quăter*.
friend, *ămīcus*.
friendship, *ămīcĭtia*.
from, *ā*, *ăb*; *ē*, *ex*; *dē*.
frosty, *pruīnōsus*.
fugitive, *prŏfŭgus*.
full, *plēnus*.
funeral-pyre, *rŏgus*, *-i*.
furious, *vēsānus*, *fŭriōsus*.
furrow, *sulcus*, *-i*.
fury, *fŭror*, *-ōris*.

garden, *hortus*, *-i*.
garland, *sertum*.
gate, *porta*.
Gauls, *Galli*.
gem, *gemma*.
general, *dux*, *dŭcis*.
genius, *ingĕnium*.
gentle, *mītis*; gently, *lēnĭter*.
get, to, *tollĕre*.
gift, *dōnum*.
gilded, *aurātus*.
girl, *puella*.
give, to, *dăre*, *dĕdi*, *dătum*; short ă except in *dās* and *dā*; give-back, *reddĕre*; give-over, *trādĕre*.
glad, *laetus*; gladly, use adj. for adv.
glide, to, *lābi*.

go, to, *īre, ii, ĭturus;* go-away, *ăbīre;* go-by, *praetĕrīre;* go-forth, *prōdīre.*
goad, *stĭmŭlus.*
god, *deus*, pl. *dei* or *di; dīvus.*
goddess, *dea; dīva.*
gold, *aurum.*
golden, *aureus; aurātus.*
gradually, *paulātim.*
grant, *see* give.
grape, *ūva.*
grass, *herba.*
grassy, *herbōsus.*
grateful, *grātus.*
great, *magnus.*
green, *vĭrĭdis.*
grief, *dŏlŏr, -ōris.*
grieve, to, *dŏlēre; lūgēre, luxi.*
groan-over, to, *gĕmĕre.*
groaning, *gĕmĭtus, -ūs.*
ground, *hŭmus*, f.
grove, *nĕmŭs, -ŏris*, n.
grow, to, *crescĕre, crēvi.*
grow-unaccustomed, *dēsuescĕre, -suēvi.*
guiltless, *immĕrĭtus.*
guilty, *noxius.*

hair, *căpillus, -i; cŏma;* use sing. or pl.
half, *dīmĭdium*
half-buried, *sēmĭsĕpultus.*
hand, *mănus, -ūs*, f.
hand-down, to, *trādĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum.*
hang, to (intrans.), *pendēre;* hang-over, *immĭnēre;* hang-up (trans.), *suspendĕre, -pensum.*
happy, *fēlix, -īcis.*
harbour, *portus, -ūs.*
hard, *dūrus.*
harm, to, *nŏcēre*, dat.
harvest, *messis*, f.
hasten, to, *festīnāre.*
hate, to, *ōdisse*, pf. with present meaning.
have, to, *hăbēre; est mihi.* Example, *habeo domum*, or *est mihi domus* (lit. there is a house to me).
he, *hīc; ille; ĭs.*
head, *căpŭt, -ĭtis*, n.
heap, *ăcervus, -i.*
hear, to, *audīre.*
heart, *cor, cordis*, n.
hearth, *fŏcus, -i.*
heat, *aestus, -ūs.*
heaven, *caelum.*
heavenly, *caelestis*, gen. pl. *-tum.*
heavy, *grăvis.*
helmet, *găleа.*
help, *auxĭlium.*
help, to, *subvĕnīre*, dat.; *jŭvāre*, acc.
hence, *hinc.*
her, *suus.*
herd, *pĕcus, -ŏris*, n.
here, *hīc.*
hero, *hēros.*
hide, to, *occŭlĕre, -lui, -ltum; abdĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum.*
high, *celsus;* highest, *summus.*
hill, *collis*, m.
himself, themselves, etc., reflexive, *sē;* emphatic, *ipse.* Thus, he hurt himself, *sibi nocuit;* he himself came, *ipse venit.*

his, *suus.*
hiss, to, *strīdēre.*
hither, *hūc.*
hoary, *cānus* (*capillus*, hair, often understood).
hoe, *bĭdens*, *-entis.*
hold, to, *tĕnēre;* hold-back, *rĕtĭnēre.*
holy, *sanctus.*
home, *dŏmus*, *-ūs*, f.
homestead, *pĕnātes*, m. pl. (the gods of the home).
honey, *mĕl*, *mellis.*
honour, *hŏnŏr*, *-ōris.*
hook, *hāmus.*
hope, *spēs*, *-ei.*
hope, to, *spērāre.*
horn, *cornu*, n.
horse, *ĕquus.*
horseman, *ĕquĕs*, *-ĭtis.*
hot, *călĭdus.*
hour, *hōra.*
house, *tectum.*
how, *ŭt; quam* (with adj.)
how-much (with compar.), *quanto.*
how-often, *quŏties.*
humble, *hŭmĭlis.*
hunger, *fămis*, f.
hurricane, *turbo*, *-ĭnis.*
hurry, to, *prŏpĕrāre.*
hurt, to, *laedĕre*, *laesi.*
husband, *vĭr; conjux*, *-ŭgis; mărītus*, *-i.*
hushed, to be, *contĭcēre.*

I, *ĕgŏ.*
idle, *ĭners.*
if, *sī.*
ill-born, *dēgĕner.*
imitate, to, *ĭmĭtāri.*
impetuous, *fĕrox.*
impious, *impius.*
in, *ĭn*, abl.
indeed, *quĭdem.*
ingenious, *ingĕniōsus.*
inquire-into, to, *cognoscĕre.*
instead-of, *prō*, abl.
into, *ĭn*, acc.
iron, *ferrum.*
iron-hearted, *ferreus.*
irrigating, *irrĭguus.*
its, *suus.*
itself, *see* himself.
Ixīōn, *-ŏnis.*

jar, *dōlium; testa.*
journey, *via.*
joy, *gaudium.*
judge, *jūdex*, *-ĭcis.*
juice, *lĭquŏr*, *-ōris; sūcus*, *-i.*
Jūno, *-ōnis.*
Jūpĭter, *Jŏvis.*
just, adj., *justus.*
just, adv., *mŏdŏ.*
justice, *justĭtia.*

king, *rex*, *rēgis.*
kingdom, *regnum.*
kiss, *oscŭlum.*
know, *scīre;* know-not, *nescīre.*

labour, *lăbŏr*, *-ōris.*
lake, *lăcus*, *-ūs.*
lamb, *agnus* or *agna.*
land, *terra.*
large, *grandis.*
Lăres, pl., gods of the home.

last, *sŭprēmus* ; at last, *tandem*.
last, to, *dūrāre*.
laurel, *laurus*, *-us*, f.
law, *lex*, *lēgis*, f.
lay, **lay-aside**, to, *pōnĕre*, *pŏsui*, *pŏsĭtum* ; lay-down, *dēpōnĕre* ; lay-in-ruins, *disjĭcio*, *-jectum* ; lay-low, *sternĕre*.
lead, to, *dūcĕre* ; lead-down, *dēdūcĕre*.
leader, *dux*, *dŭcis*.
leaf, *frons*, *frondis*, f. ; *cŏma*.
learn, to, *discĕre*, *dĭdĭci*.
leave (a place), to, *excēdĕre*. *-cessi*, abl.
leave, to, *rĕlinquĕre*, *-līqui*, *-lictum*.
leg, *crūs*, *crūris*, n.
lend, *praebēre*.
lessen, *mĭnuĕre*.
let, use subj. ; let us go, *eamus*.
Lethaean, *Lēthaeus*.
lie, to, *jăcēre* ; lie-out, *excŭbāre*.
life, *vīta*.
light, subs., *lux*, *lūcis*.
light, **light-winged**, adj., *lĕvis*.
like, *sĭmĭlis*, dat.
limb, *membrum*.
lion, *leo*, *-ōnis*.
little, *parvus*.
live, to, *vīvĕre* ; live-in, *incŏlĕre*, *-ui*, acc.
living, *vīvus*.
lo, *ēn*, *eccĕ*.
loathsome, *taeter*, *-tra*, *-trum*.
lofty, *altus*.
log, *lignum*.
lonely, *sōlus*.
long, *longus* ; adv. (*i.e.* a long time), *diu*.
long, to, *gestīre*.
look, I, *aspĭcio*, *aspĭcĕre* ; look-back-on, *respĭcĕre* ; look-on, *spectāre* ; look-forth-on, *prospĭcĕre*.
lord, *dŏmĭnus*.
lose, to, *dēperdĕre*.
love, *ămŏr*, *-ōris*.
love, to, *ămāre* ; *dīlĭgĕre*, *-lexi*, *-lectum*.
luxuriate, to, *luxŭriāre*.
lyre, *cĭthăra* ; *lўra*.

mad, *dēmens*.
madness, *fŭrŏr*, *-ōris*.
maiden, *virgo*, *-ĭnis*.
maintain, *sustĭnēre*.
make, to, *făcĕre*, *fēci* ; make-lighter, *lĕvāre* ; make-strong, *firmāre*.
man, *vĭr*, *vĭri* ; *hŏmo*, *-ĭnis*.
many, *multus*.
marble, *marmŏreus*.
Mars, *Martis*.
marsh, *pălūs*, *-ūdis*, f.
meadow, *prātum*.
meanwhile, *intĕreā*.
measure, *nŭmĕrus*.
medicine, *mĕdĭcīna*.
melody, *cănŏr*, *-ōris*.
merchandise, *merx*, *mercis*, f.
messenger, *nuntius* or *nuntia*.
middle, **midst**, *mĕdius* ; in the middle of the city, *in mediā urbe* ; mid-day, *mĕdius dies*.
mighty, *ingens*.
milk, *lac*, *lactis*, n.

mind, *mens, mentis*, f.
mindful, *mĕmŏr, -ŏris.*
mingled, *immixtus.*
miserable, *mĭsĕrābĭlis.*
mix, to, *miscēre, mixtus.*
moisture, *hūmŏr, -ōris.*
moon, *lūna.*
more, *plūs, plūris.*
mortal, *mortālis.*
most, *plūrĭmus.*
mother, *māter, mātris.*
mountain, *mons, montis*, m.
mourn, mourn for, to, *dŏlēre; lūgēre.*
mouth, *ōs, ōris*, n.
move, *mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum.*
multitude, *vulgus, -i.*
Muse, *Mūsa.*
my, *meus; noster.*
myrtle, *myrtus, -i*, f.

name, *nōmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
nation, *pŏpŭlus.*
nature, *nātūra.*
near, *prŏpĕ*, acc.
neck, *collum;* use pl.
neither, *nĕc; nĕquĕ.*
never, *nunquam.*
new, newly-come, *nŏvus.*
night, *nox, noctis*, f.
nine, *nŏvem.*
no, *nullus.*
nobly-born, *gĕnĕrōsus.*
nor, *nĕc; nĕquĕ.*
north-wind, *Bŏreas.*
not, *nōn.*
not-yet, *nondum.*
nothing, *nĭhĭl, nīl.*
now, *nunc; jam.*

number, *nŭmĕrus.*
nurture, to, *ălĕre, ălui.*

O, *ō.*
oak, *quercus, -ūs*, f.
oar, *rēmus.*
obey, to, *pārēre*, dat.
obscure, *obscūrus.*
observe, to, *servāre.*
occur, to, *sŭbīre.*
ocean, *ōceănus.*
often, *saepĕ.*
offering, *mūnus, -ĕris*, n.
old, *vĕtus, vĕtĕris.*
old-age, *sĕnecta.*
old-fashioned, *priscus.*
old-man, *sĕnex, sĕnis.*
olive, *ŏlea.*
omen, *ōmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
on, *ĭn*, abl.
one, *ūnus.*
only, *sōlus.*
open, to, *ăpĕrīre, ăpertum.*
open, to be or lie, *pătēre.*
openly, *pălam.*
or, *aut.*
order, to, *jŭbēre, jussi.*
other, *ălius.*
ought, I, *dēbeo.*
our, *noster.*
out-of, *ē, ex.*
over, *pĕr*, acc.; *sŭper*, acc. (prep. or adv.)
overwhelm, to, *ōbruĕre.*
own, to, *hăbēre.*
ox, *bōs, bŏvis.*

paint, to, *pingĕre, pictum.*
palace, *rēgia*, f.

pale, *pallĭdus*, *pallens*; to be pale, *pallēre*; to grow pale, *pallescĕre*.
pallor, *pallor*.
pant, to, *ănhēlāre*.
pardon, *vĕnia*.
parent, *părens*, *-ntis*.
part, *pars*, *partis*.
partner, *consors*, *-rtis*.
pass, to, (time) *ăgĕre*, *ēgi*, *actum*.
paternal, *pătrius*.
patient, *pătiens*.
people, *pŏpŭlus*.
perchance, *forsĭtăn*.
perish, to, *pĕrīre*, *-ii*, *-ĭtūrus*.
permitted, it is, *lĭcet*.
perpetual, *assĭduus*.
Persĕphŏnē, acc., *-en*.
persuade, to, *persuādēre*.
Phrygian, *Phrȳgius*.
pick, **pick out**, to, *lĕgĕre*.
picture, *ĭmāgo*, f.
piety, *piĕtas*.
pile, to, *ingĕrĕre*; *cŭmŭlāre*.
pious, *pius*.
pitcher, *cădus*, *-i*.
place, *lŏcus*, *-i*, pl. *loci* or *loca*.
place, to, *pōnĕre*.
plain, *campus*.
plant, to, *sĕrĕre*.
play, to, *lūdĕre*.
playful, *lascīvus*.
pleasant, *grātus*.
please, to, *plăcēre*, dat.
pleasure, *vŏluptās*, *-ātis*.
plough, to, *ărāre*; plough, a, *ărātrum*; ploughman, *ărātor*; ploughshare, *vōmer*, *-ĕris*.
pluck, to, *vellĕre*.
poet, *vātes*, *-is*.
poison, *vĕnēnum*.
pond, *stagnum*.
poor, *pauper*, *-ĕris*.
poplar, *pōpŭlus*, *-i*, f.
possess, to, *possĭdēre*.
pour, **pour-out**, *fundĕre*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*.
poverty, *paupertas*, f.
praise, *laus*, *laudis*.
praise, to, *laudāre*.
pray, to, *prĕcāri*.
prayer, *vōtum*.
prepare, to, *părāre*.
preserve, to, *servāre*.
present, to be, *ădesse*.
press, to, *prĕmĕre*, *pressi*, *pressum*.
priest, *săcerdos*.
prince, *princeps*, *-cĭpis*.
produce, to, *prōferre* (like *fĕro*).
profound, *prŏfundus*.
progeny, *prōles*, *-is*.
promise, to, *prōmittĕre*.
prosperous, *fēlix*.
protection, *nūmĕn*, *-ĭnis*.
proud, *sŭperbus*.
provide, *instrŭere*, *-structum*.
pull-down, *dēdūcĕre*.
pure, *pūrus*.
purify, *purgāre*.
purple, *purpŭreus*; purple-dye, *mūrex*, *-ĭcis*, m.
pursuit, *stŭdium*.
put-on, *induĕre*.

queen, *rēgīna*.
quickly, *cĭtŏ*.

quiet (adj.), *plăcĭdus.*
quiet (subst.), *quiēs, -ētis,* f.
quiver, to, *mĭcāre.*

race, *gĕnus, -ĕris,* n. ; *gens, gentis,* f.
radiant, *nĭtĭdus.*
rage, to, *saevīre.*
raiment, *vestis, -is,* f.
raise, to, *lĕvāre.*
rather, *pŏtius.*
read, to, *lĕgĕre, lēgi.*
reap, to, *rĕsĕcāre.*
rear, to, *struĕre, struxi, structum.*
recall, to, *rĕpĕtĕre.*
receive, I, *căpio, căpĕre ; accipio, accĭpĕre.*
recline, to, *rĕcŭbāre ; cŭbāre.*
reed-pipe, *fistŭla.*
refresh, to, *lĕvāre.*
reign, to, *regnāre.*
reins, *hăbēnae,* pl.
relate, to, *rĕferre.*
relieve, to, *lĕvāre.*
remain, to, *mănēre, mansi ; restāre, restĭti ;* remain-behind, *rĕmănēre.*
remarkable, *insignis.*
remove, *tollĕre.*
renew, to, *rĕnŏvāre.*
report, to, *ferre, tŭli.*
rest, *rĕquies, -ei ; quiēs, -ētis.*
rest, to, *rĕquiescĕre.*
restore, to, *reddĕre.*
restrain, to, *tĕnēre.*
return (subst.), *rĕdĭtus, -ūs.*
return, to, *rĕdīre, -ii, -ĭtūrus.*
reward, *praemium.*
rich, *dīvĕs, -ĭtis,* acc. pl. *dītes* or *dīvĭtes.*
riches, *dīvĭtiae.*
ripen, to, *mātūrāre.*
rise, to, *exŏrīri ;* it rises, *exŏrĭtur.*
rising, *ortus, -ūs :* use pl.
rite, *rītus, -ūs.*
river, *amnis, -is,* m. ; *flūmen, -ĭnis,* n.
roar, *murmŭr, -ŭris,* n.
roar, to, *frĕmĕre.*
rock, *saxum.*
rod, *ărundo, -ĭnis.*
roll, to (intrans.), *rolvi.*
Roman, *Rōmānus.*
Rome, *Rōma.*
rose, *rŏsa.*
round, *circum,* adv. or prep. with acc.
rub-away, to, *tĕrĕre*
ruined, *ruīnōsus.*
rule, *impĕrium.*
rule, to, *rĕgĕre.*
run, to, *currĕre.*
rust, *sĭtus, -ūs.*
rustic, *rustĭcus.*

sacred, *săcer, săcra, săcrum.*
sacred-rites, *săcra,* n. pl.
sacrilegious, *săcrĭlĕgus.*
sad, *maestus, tristis.*
sadly, use adj. sad.
safe, *tūtus.*
safety, *salūs, -ūtis,* f.
sail, *vēlum.*
sailor, *nāvĭta* or *nauta.*
sate, to, *sătiāre.*
saturate, to, *sătŭrāre.*

savage, *fĕrus.*
savageness, *fĕrĭtas.*
say, to, *dīcĕre;* in quoting another's words, *inquit* ("says he," or "said he"), or *dīcĕre*, say . . . not, *nĕgāre.*
scarcely, *vix.*
scorn, *contemnĕre, -tempsi.*
sea, *pontus, -i,* m.; *aequŏr, -ŏris,* n.; *mărĕ,* n.; *pĕlăgus, -i,* n.
see, to, *vĭdēre, vīdi, vīsum; cernĕre; aspĭcio, aspĭcĕre, aspexi.*
seed, *sēmĕn, -ĭnis,* n.
seek, to, *pĕtĕre, pĕtii; quaerĕre, quaesīvi.*
seem, to, *vĭdēri.*
seize, I, *răpio, -ĕre, răpui; ābrĭpio, -ĕre, ābrĭpui;* seize-on, *occŭpāre.*
senator, *sĕnātor.*
send, to, *mittĕre, mīsi, missum.*
senseless, *ĭnānis.*
serpent, *serpens,* f. or m.
seven, *septem.*
shade, **shadow**, *umbra.*
shady, *umbrōsus.*
shame, *pŭdor, -ōris.*
shameful, to be, or be thought, *pŭdēre,* impersonal, followed by acc. and inf.
she, *ea, illa, haec.*
shed, to, *fundĕre.*
sheep, *ŏvis,* f.
she-goat, *căpella.*
shell, *concha.*
shepherd, *pastŏr, -ōris.*
shine, to, *mĭcāre; nĭtēre.*
ship, *nāvis,* f.; *rătis,* f.
shore, *lītus, -tŏris,* n.; *ōra.*
short, *brĕvis.*
shout, **shouting**, *clāmor, -ōris.*
shout-out, to, *exclāmāre.*
show, to, *monstrāre.*
shower, *imber, -bris,* m.
shrine, *aedes, -is,* f.
sick, *aeger, aegra, aegrum.*
sickle, *falx, -cis.*
sigh-for, *lūgēre.*
sign, signal, *signum.*
silence, *sĭlentium.*
silent, *tăcĭtus.*
silent, to-be, *tăcēre.*
silver, *argentum.*
sin, *crīmen.*
since, *quŏniam.*
sing, to, *cănĕre, cĕcĭni; cantāre.*
sister, *sŏrŏr, -ōris.*
sit, to, *sĕdēre, sēdi.*
skilled, *doctus.*
sky, *pŏlus, -i.*
slaughter, *caedes, -is,* f.
slavery, *servĭtium.*
slay, to, *caedĕre, cĕcīdi, caesum.*
sleek, *nĭtĭdus.*
sleep, *somnus, -i.*
sleep, to, *dormīre.*
slender, *tĕnuis.*
slothful, *segnis.*
slow, *tardus.*
smaller, *mĭnor.*
smith, *făber.*
smoke, to, *fūmāre.*
snake, *anguis, -is,* m. and f.
snare, *lăqueus, -i.*
snatch, **snatch-away**, *see* seize.

snow, *nix*, *nĭvis*, f.
snowy, *nĭveus*.
so, *sīc*; *tam* (with adjectives); so-many *tŏt*; so-often, *tŏties*.
soft, *mollis*.
soften, to, *mītĭgāre*.
soil, *sŏlum*; *hŭmus*, f.
soldier, *mīlĕs*, *-ĭtis*.
sometimes, *interdum*.
son, *fīlius*; *nātus*.
son-in-law, *gĕnĕr*, *-ĕri*.
song, *carmen*, *-ĭnis*, n.; *cantus*, *-ūs*.
soon, *mox*.
soothe, to, *mulcēre*, *mulsi*.
sorrow, *luctus*, *-ūs*.
sound, *sŏnus*, *-i*.
sound, to, *persŏnāre*.
south-wind, *Nŏtus*, *-i*.
sow, to, *sĕrĕre*, *sēvi*.
spare, to, *parcĕre*.
speak, to, *lŏqui*; *rĕferre*.
spirit, *ănĭma*.
spirited, *ănĭmōsus*.
sportive, *jŏcōsus*.
spring, *fōns*, *fontis*, m.
sprinkle, to, *spargĕre*.
stalk, *herba*.
stall, *praesaepe*, *-is*, n.
stand, to, *stāre*, *stĕti*.
standard, *signum*.
star, *sīdus*, *-ĕris*, n.
step, *grădus*, *-ūs*.
stick, to, *haerēre*, *haesum*.
still, *ădhūc*.
stone, *saxum*.
store-up, to, *condĕre*, *-dĭdi*, *-dĭtum*.
straw, *stĭpŭla*.
stream, *rīvus*.
strength, *vīres*, pl. f.
stretch, to, *tendĕre*, *tĕtendi*.
strike, to, *fĕrīre*.
strip, *lāmĭna*.
stroke, to, *mulcēre*, *mulsi*.
strong, *vălĭdus*.
stump, *stīpes*, *-ĭtis*, m.
struggle, *certāmen*, *-ĭnis*.
Stygian, *Stўgius*.
such, *tālis*.
suddenly, *sŭbĭto*.
suitor, *prŏcus*, *-i*.
summer (adj.), *aestīvus*.
summon, to, *arcessĕre*.
sun, sunlight, *sōl*, *sōlis*, m.
sunny, *ăprīcus*.
sure, *certus*.
surging, *tŭmĭdus*.
surround, to, *cingĕre*.
survive, to, *exstāre*.
survivor, *sŭperstĕs*, *-ĭtis*.
sustain, to, *sustĭnēre*.
swallow, *hĭrundo*, f.
sweet, *dulcis*.
sweet-scented, *ŏdōrātus*.
swift, *cĕlĕr*, *-ĕris*, *-ĕre*.
sword, *ensis*, *-is*, m.

table, *mensa*.
take, to, *sūmĕre*; *căpio*, *căpĕre*, *cēpi*; take-away, *rĕmŏvēre*.
tale, *fābŭla*.
Tartarean, *Tartăreus*.
task, *pensum*.
teach, to, *dŏcēre*.
teacher, *măgister*, *-tri*.
tear, *lăcrĭma*.
teeming, *grăvĭdus*.

tell-stories, to, *narrāre*.
temple, *templum*.
tempt, to, *tentāre*.
ten, *dĕcem*.
tender, *tĕnĕr*, *-ĕra*, *-ĕrum*.
terrible, *terrĭbĭlis*, *horrendus*.
than, *quam*.
thanks, *grātia*; use sing.
that, *ille*; gen. *illīus*.
that, in order that, *ŭt*, subj.
their, *suus*.
themselves, *see* himself.
then, *tum*, *tunc*; *inde*.
there, *illīc*.
thick, *spissus*.
thicket, *lūcus*.
thief, *fūr*, *fūris*.
thing, *res*.
think, to, *pŭtāre*.
third, *tertius*.
thirst, *sĭtis*, acc. *-im*.
this, *hīc*.
thither, *illūc*.
thou, *tū*.
though, *lĭcet*, subj.
thousand, *mille*.
threats, *mĭnae*.
threatening, *mĭnax*.
three, *trēs*, *tria*.
threshold, *līmĕn*, *-ĭnis*, n.
thrice, *tĕr*.
throat, *guttur*, *-ŭris*.
through, *pĕr*, acc.
thumb, *pollex*, *-ĭcis*, m.
thus, *sīc*.
thy, *tuus*.
time, *tempus*, *-ŏris*, n.
timid, *tĭmĭdus*.
tiny, *exĭguus*.
tired, *lassus*.
to, *ad*, acc.
to-day, *hŏdiē*.
together, *sĭmul*.
tomb, *tŭmŭlus*.
too, *ĕtiam*.
tooth, *dens*, *dentis*, m.
torch, *fax*, *făcis*.
toss, to, *jactāre*.
touch, to, *tangĕre*, *tactum*.
tower, *turris*, *-is*.
traveller, *viātor*.
tree, *arbŏr*, *-ŏris*, f.
trick, to, *fallĕre*.
triumphal, *triumphālis*.
Trojan, *Trojānus*; *Iliăcus*.
trouble, *mălum*.
trouble, to, *sollĭçĭtāre*.
Troy, *Trōja*; *Īliŏs*, acc. *-ŏn*, f.
true, *vērus*.
truly, *vērē*.
trumpet, *tŭba*.
try, to, *tentāre*.
turf, *caespĕs*, *-ĭtis*, m.
turn, to, *vertĕre*.
turned-away, *āversus*.

udder, *ūber*, *-ĕris*, n.
ugly, *turpis*.
Ŭlixes, *-is*.
unaccompanied, *incŏmĭtātus*.
unavailing, *non prōfĭciens*.
unavenged, *ĭnultus*.
uncle, *pătruus*.
uncombed, *impexus*.
under, *sub*, abl. of rest, acc. of motion.
undergo, *sŭbīre*; *păti*.
undertake, to, *rĕcĭpĕre*, *rĕcēpi*.

undo, to, *solvĕre.*
unfair, *ĭnīquus.*
unhappy, *infēlix.*
unhewn, *incaeduus.*
unkind, *mălignus.*
unknown, *ignōtus.*
unlucky, *sĭnister, -tra, -trum.*
unnumbered, *innŭmĕrus.*
unobserved, *clam*, adv.
unresisting, *plăcĭdus.*
unskilled, *indoctus.*
unsure, *incertus.*
untiring, *assĭduus.*
unutterable, *nĕfandus.*
unwelcome, *ingrātus.*
upon, *pĕr*, acc.
use, to, *ūti*, abl.
use (subst.), *ūsus.*
useful, *ūtĭlis.*
useless, *ĭnūtĭlis.*
utter, to, *dīcĕre.*
utterance, *dictum*, n.

vainly, *frustrā.*
valley, *vallis, -is*, f.
various, *dissĭmĭlis.*
vast, *vastus ; immānis.*
vat, *lăcus, -ūs.*
Vĕnus, *-ĕris.*
verse, *versus, -ūs.*
very, use superlative.
vessel, *puppis, -is*, f.
victim, *hostia, victĭma.*
victor, victorious, *victŏr, -ōris.*
victory, *victōria.*
vine, *vītis, -is*, f.
vine-shoot, *palmĕs, -ĭtis.*
vineyard, *vīnea.*
violet, *viŏla.*
voice, *vox, vōcis*, f.
vow, a, *vōtum.*
vow, to, *vŏvēre.*

wage, to, *gĕrĕre.*
wagon, *plaustrum.*
wait, to, *mănēre.*
wall, *mūrus, -i ; moenia*, n. pl.
wander, to, *văgāri ; errāre.*
wandering, *văgus ;* or ptcple.
want, I, *rĕquīro.*
war, *bellum.*
warm, *tĕpĭdus.*
waste, to, *perdĕre.*
watchful, *vĭgĭl, -ĭlis.*
watch-over, to, *invĭgĭlāre.*
water, *ăqua.*
wave, *unda ; fluctus, -ūs ; aequŏr, -ŏris*, n.
way, *via ; ĭter, itĭnĕris*, n.
wealth, *ŏpes*, f. pl.
weapon, *tēlum.*
wear, to, *gĕrĕre.*
weary, wearied, *fessus.*
weave, to, *texĕre, -ui.*
weep, weep-for, to, *flēre, flēvi.*
weight, *pondus, -ĕris.*
well, *bĕnĕ.*
well-stocked, *plēnus.*
what, *see* who.
whatsoever, *quīcunque.*
wheel, *rŏta.*
when, *cum*, with pres. ind., subj. of other tenses.
whence, *unde.*
where, *ŭbĭ ; quā* (not in questions).

whether . . . or if, *seu . . . seu.*
which, *see* who.
while, *dum*, ind.
whirl, *versāre.*
white, white-robed, *candĭdus.*
whither, *quo;* whithersoever, *quōcunque.*
who, which, what, relative, *qui;* who? what? interrogative, *quis, quid* without a noun, *qui* with a noun.
whole, *omnis.*
why, *cūr, quĭd.*
wicked, *mălus.*
wide, *lātus.*
wife, *uxŏr, -ōris; nupta; conjux, -jŭgis.*
wild, *fĕrus.*
wild-beast, *fĕra.*
willing, *see* wish.
wind, *ventus*
wine, *vīnum · mĕrum.*
wing, *āla.*
winter, *hiems*, f.
wintry, *hībernus.*
wise, *săpiens.*
wish, wish for, to, *velle, vŏlui.*
with, *cum*, abl.
without, *sĭne*, abl.
without, to be or do, *cărēre*, abl.
without-knowledge, *nescius.*
wolf, *lŭpus, -i.*
woman, *fēmĭna.*
wont, to be, *sŏlēre.*
wood, a, *silva.*
wooden, *ligneus.*
woodland (adj.), *silvestris.*
wool, *lāna.*
wool-working, *lānĭfĭcus.*
word, *verbum.*
work, *ŏpus, -ĕris*, n.
worthy, *dignus*, gen. or abl.
wound, *vulnus, -ĕris*, n.
wretched, *mĭser, -ĕra, -ĕrum.*
wrinkled, *rūgōsus.*
write, to, *scrībĕre.*

year; *annus.*
yellow, *flāvus*
yet, *tămĕn.*
yield, to, *cēdĕre, cessi.*
yoke, *jŭgum.*
yoke, to, *jungĕre.*
you, *tu* of one person, *vos* of more.
young-man, youth, *jŭvĕnis.*
your, *vester.*

zephyr, *zĕphўrus, -i.*

THE END

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